

Lucas County (Ohio)

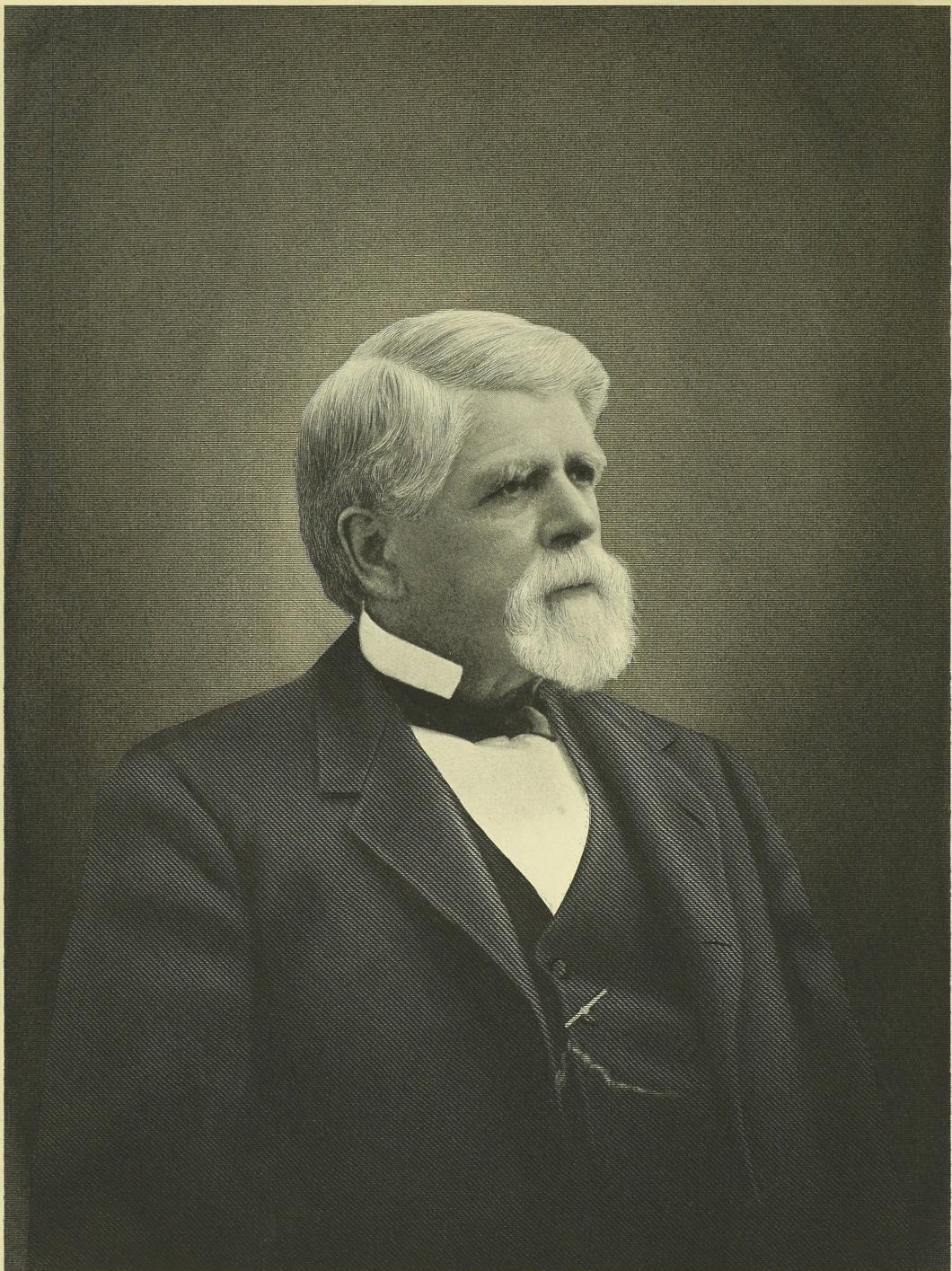
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Memoirs of Lucas County
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C. N. Scribner,

MEMOIRS
OF
LUCAS COUNTY
AND THE
CITY OF TOLEDO

FROM THE EARLIEST HISTORICAL TIMES DOWN TO
THE PRESENT, INCLUDING A GENEALOGICAL
AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES

HARVEY SCRIBNER
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

ILLUSTRATED
VOLUME DE LUXE

MADISON, WISCONSIN
WESTERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
1910

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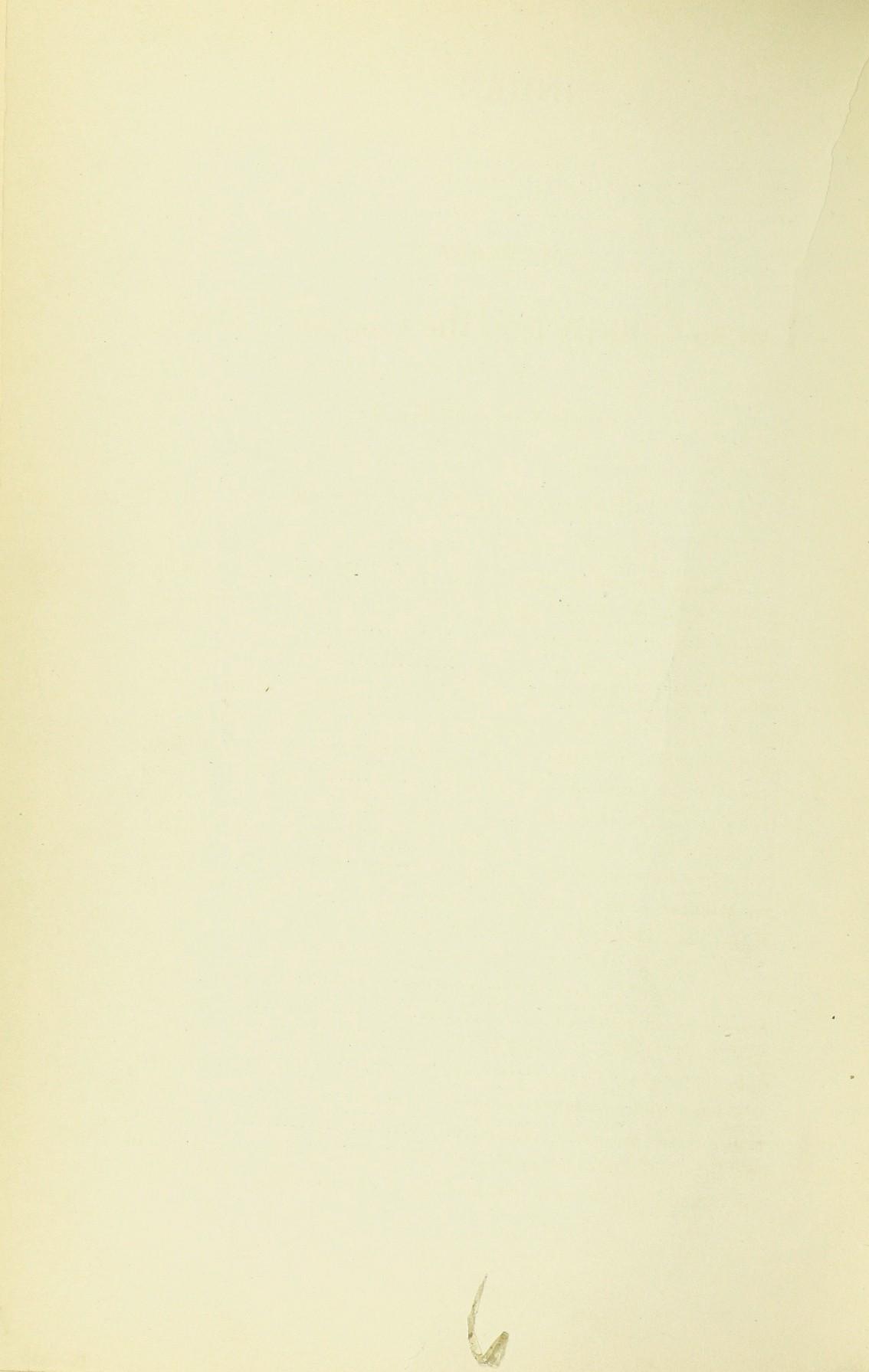
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MEMOIRS OF Lucas County and the City of Toledo

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHARLES HARVEY SCRIBNER

(Taken from a volume of the Circuit Court Reports.)

Charles Harvey Scribner was born Oct. 20, 1826, near Norwalk, Conn., and is of English descent. During his early childhood his parents moved to Newark, N. J., and in that city he received the rudiments of his education. In 1838 the family removed to the village of Homer, in Licking county, Ohio, where, like most farmers' boys, he spent his time working on the farm in summer and going to school in winter. For a short time he worked on a newspaper for pay so small that a well-regulated boy of this generation would scorn to take it. When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to learning the trade of saddler and harness maker, but while he worked at learning his trade during the day, earning three dollars a week, at night he put in his time studying law, and in October, 1848, he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon.

In 1850 he entered into a professional partnership with H. B. Curtis, of Mt. Vernon, which continued for nineteen years, when Mr. Scribner removed to Toledo and became associated with the late Frank H. Hurd. Prior to this Mr. Scribner had been elected a member of the Ohio Senate from the district comprising Holmes, Wayne, Knox and Morrow counties, and while there he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In the Senate he introduced the Criminal Code prepared by Frank H. Hurd, his predecessor in the Senate, and himself prepared the Municipal Code of the State.

In the spring of 1873 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the same year he was nominated for Supreme Judge on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by a small majority.

In November, 1887, Mr. Scribner was elected one of the judges for the Sixth Circuit, in which position he continued until the time of his death, Feb. 23, 1897.

While still practicing at Mt. Vernon, Judge Scribner found time to write a two-volume work on The Law of Dower, which has taken a high rank among the legal text books.

Judge Scribner was married Oct. 20, 1847, to Miss Mary E. Morehouse, of Homer, Ohio, and was the father of four daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom became his business partner, in 1871, and is still a well known member of the Toledo bar.

It is fitting that Judge Scribner's associates and successors at the bar should testify to the high character he displayed in his intercourse with them and acknowledge the value of the tradition which he leaves behind. The innate gentleness of the man, combined with the impress he received from the unusually able and distinguished lawyers with whom he practiced in the little city of Mt. Vernon, rendered Judge Scribner's manners as a practitioner well nigh ideal. He has been known to say to a young lawyer: "The bar is composed of the best fellows in the world—strain a point to keep their friendship." In the trial of cases he was not only fair and courteous to rival attorneys, but his manners to witnesses were so far removed as possible from the insulting, intimidating style which, happily, we may now describe as a remnant of a past age. It was in consequence of this that one of the Common Pleas judges was able to say that he did not recollect, during all his career at the bar, hearing a single word against Judge Scribner. The ethics of the profession he held in high esteem. He felt that their observance gave dignity and self-respect to the profession. He once lost an important case by refusing to permit a client to pay a man to tell the truth. In professional work he was extremely painstaking and laborious. The letter-press books of his office tell in this respect a surprising and pathetic story. In 1885 the Common Pleas made a vigorous attempt to dispose of an

accumulation of cases, and as a result Judge Scribner, then attorney for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, was kept in court for several months at a time, trying one case after another. Yet the letter-press reveals the fact that even during this extreme strain Judge Scribner actively oversaw other cases in which his firm was interested, conducted a large correspondence with his own hand, and personally copied his letters—the mute witnesses of his indomitable industry. The lamentable result of all this was a nervous collapse from which he never fully recovered. Judge Scribner, like his illustrious predecessor, Chief Justice Waite, has left the bar a tradition and an influence for courtesy, for honor and for industry whose extent we easily overlook because we are accustomed to it.

The character which Judge Scribner displayed at the bar shone with equal luster on the bench. A former circuit judge, who once sat with Judge Scribner in another circuit, has described the temper in which Judge Scribner performed his duties. When they took up a batch of cases for decision he said he did not feel well, and asked the presiding judge to give him something easy. "Well," said the presiding judge, "here is the case of _____ vs. _____; I guess we will all agree on that; the plaintiff's interpretation of the statute will not hold for a moment. Suppose you give the decision in that case." Judge Scribner assented and disappeared. An hour afterward he was found in the midst of a heap of books, laboriously tracing the origin and modifications of a statute through successive legislatures. "Why, Judge," said the president, "I thought you wanted something easy. What are you doing?" Judge Scribner smiled and said, "Well, I felt as if I would like to convince the man that we have got to beat that he was wrong." Regretting, no doubt, that he had to decide against anybody, he was anxious to reconcile the defeated to the result by convincing him of his error.

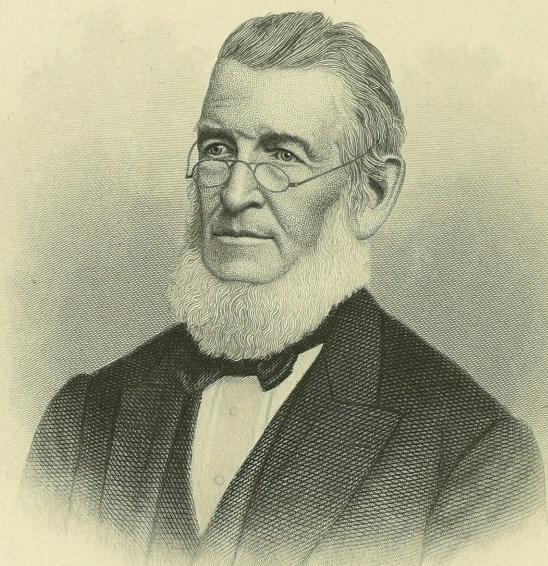
Judge Scribner's political ideas lent a romantic tinge to his personality. While very little of a partisan in the sense of being always for everybody on his party ticket, his democratic principles were so deep-seated, so ingrained, so much a part of him that it is impossible to overlook this side of his character. Liberal in all things else, on principle he was as firm as a rock. His political

convictions gave his life that coloring of sentiment, that impersonal ideal, without which our lives are incomplete.

It is pleasing to know that the life of a man so immersed in work, so self-restrained, and to whom so few relaxations came, was exceptionally happy in its domestic relations. Many of us have been witnesses of the extraordinary devotion of which he was at once the recipient and giver. Thus, if our friend's life, on the retrospect, seems a hard and grinding one, we may feel glad that he had the greatest of life's consolation.

After a life of intense and highly intelligent labor Judge Scribner died comparatively poor. He never held high political position, and his fame was circumscribed within comparatively narrow limits, both in time and space. He attained no conspicuous eminence in wealth, fame, or position. Yet must we not feel that his life will leave a larger inheritance than many who reach the highest rounds on the ladder of ambition? Must we not feel that his gentleness, his charity, his character, leave behind a larger immortality than most of the most distinguished careers? We feel, we know that he has attained the poet's aspiration—an immortality not made up of earthly renown, but living in the lives of other men:

“May I reach
That purest heaven, be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feel pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused
And in diffusion ever more intense.”



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A.M. Scott

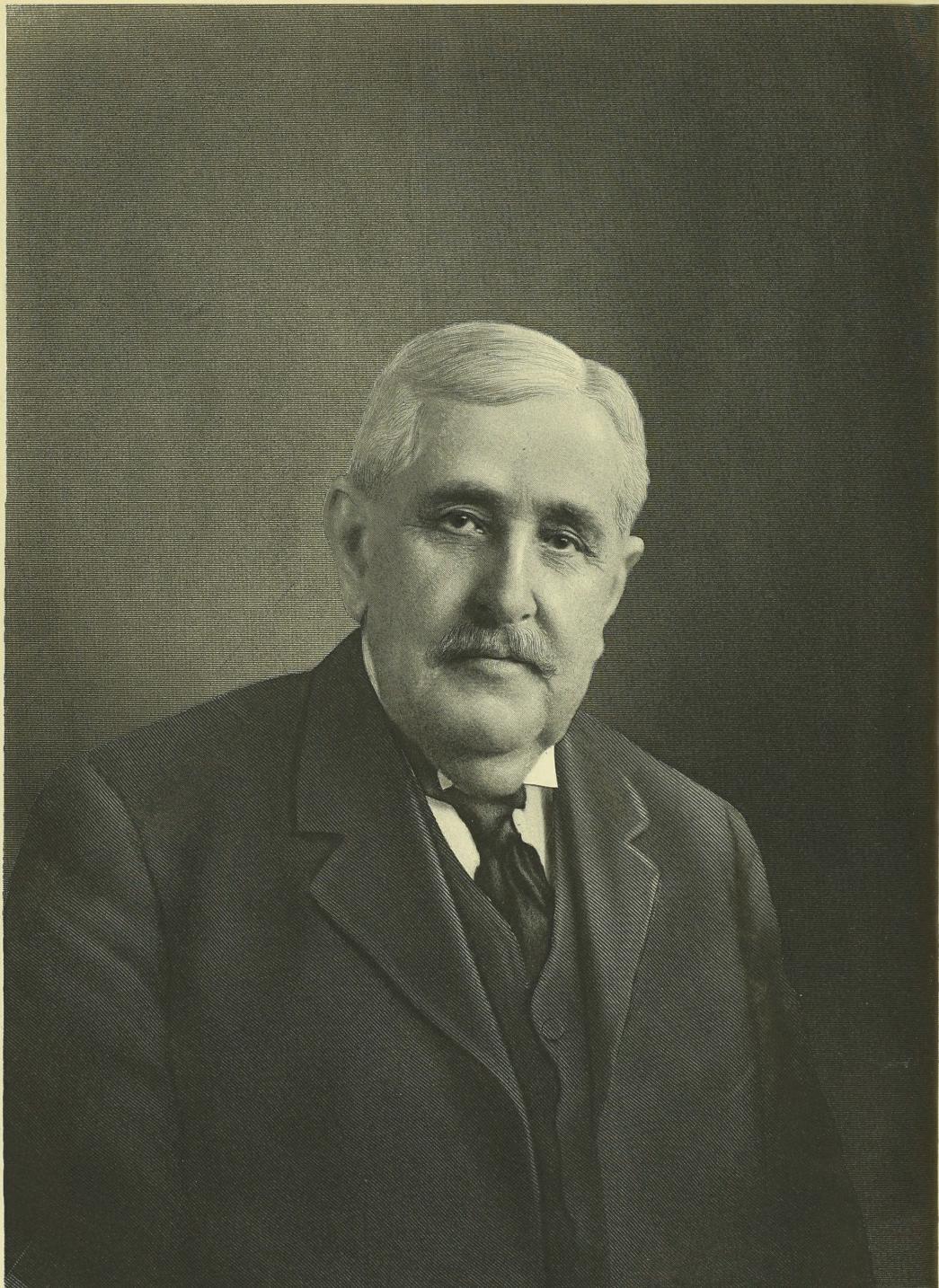
JESSUP WAKEMAN SCOTT

Jessup Wakeman Scott was a leading man among the pioneers of Lucas county, and he attained to such prominence that it is fitting that extended mention be made of him in a work intended to record and preserve the names and deeds of those who have achieved distinction in the years that have elapsed since the Maumee Valley passed through the transition epoch of red-man to pale-face domination. He was born at Ridgefield, Conn., Feb. 25, 1799, and died in Toledo, Jan. 22, 1874. His ancestors were of the old New Haven Colony stock. The literary bent of his mind was developed at an early age, he having with the advantages of the district schools of that date qualified himself at the early age of sixteen years to become a school teacher, commencing in Connecticut, and pursuing the profession in New Jersey, Georgia, and South Carolina, and meeting with success. At the age of eighteen he studied medicine, and a few years subsequently changed that profession for the law, and was admitted to the bars of Georgia and South Carolina in 1822. Although devoting several years to the practice, it seems never to have proved fully adapted to his peculiar tastes and habits, and he soon turned his attention to the more congenial pursuits of literature. While in the practice of the law he was the partner of Chief Justice O'Neal, subsequently a very prominent jurist of South Carolina. He was at one time a teacher in the State Female College at Columbia, S. C. The political questions peculiar to that State becoming exciting and the lines between the State's Rights and National parties sharply drawn, Mr. Scott, as a Northern man and an Anti-Nullifier, soon found himself unpleasantly situated, and in 1830 he came North. Having in May, 1824, married Miss Susan Wakeman, daughter of Jessup Wakeman, of Southport, Conn., he determined to remove to Ohio, and in the spring of 1831, with his wife and three sons—William H., Frank J., and Maurice A.—he came to Florence, Huron county, where his father-in-law owned a large tract of unimproved land.

Here he divided his time between farm labor and the conduct of a monthly periodical entitled the "Ohio and Michigan Register and Emigrant's Guide," printed at Norwalk, and devoted, as the title indicates, to intelligence desirable with those seeking information of the Western country. As early as 1828, and while yet in South Carolina, Mr. Scott's attention had been specially called by the map to the remarkable natural advantages of the vicinity of the head of Lake Erie as furnishing a future city of great importance, and in July of that year he addressed to Gen. John E. Hunt, then postmaster at Maumee City and later a resident of Toledo, a letter in which he said: "I wish to obtain all the information in my power respecting your section of country, with the view of making it my future residence." The result of his inquiries was such that after remaining about one year at Florence he visited Maumee City, in 1832, and made a purchase of seventy acres of wild land, now in the center of Toledo and embracing the present location of the court house, making a payment of \$300. He subsequently unsuccessfully tried to sell this tract at twelve dollars per acre, and got lost in the woods in showing the land to his brother, J. Austin Scott, who thought the price too high. In 1833 Mr. Scott removed his family to Perrysburg, where he resumed the practice of the law, and was chosen prosecuting attorney. In 1834, still bent on literary pursuits, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Henry Darling, he started the first newspaper on the Maumee river, naming it the "Miami of the Lake," that being the legal appellation of the river. The tide of speculation was then rising in this region, and Mr. Scott invested freely in lands, which largely appreciated in value, and he soon found himself a man of great wealth; but the collapse of 1837 destroyed the bright vision of riches so exciting to his imagination and left him with hundreds of others in great embarrassment. About this time he wrote a series of articles on "Internal Trade," in which he advanced the theory that somewhere in the Valley of the Mississippi, or about the Great Lakes was to be the future great city of the world. In 1836 he "retired on his fortune" to Bridgeport, Conn., but, upon the crash of 1837, he returned to Maumee City, which was his residence for about seven years. It was in 1844 that Mr. Scott first made Toledo his

place of residence, and, once more turning to the press, he became the editor and co-proprietor of the "Blade," which he conducted for several years. In 1856, he removed to Castleton, on the Hudson, a short distance below Albany, and there he devoted himself largely to literary pursuits, and wrote for different publications, chiefly on subjects of trade and population. After spending several years at Castleton, he returned to Toledo, which place was thereafter his residence. In 1868, he prepared with great care and published a pamphlet setting forth his theory of the "Future Great City of the World," in which he claimed and sought to show that Toledo had the location most likely to become such metropolis. In October, 1872, sensible of the near approach of the end of life and anxious to give effect of his deep interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens and their posterity, Mr. Scott devised and executed a scheme for the endowment of an institution of learning to be known as the "Toledo University of Arts and Trades." For this purpose he prepared a deed of trust for 160 acres of land, located near the city, to be platted and leased on favorable terms, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the institution named, under certain limitations. He did not live to participate in the inauguration or the management of the enterprise, but his name is remembered with gratitude for his thoughtful consideration for the generations to come after him. He was the originator of the idea of manual training schools in this country, as at that time most of the expert labor came from Europe. As a husband and parent he endeared himself to his family by ties of unusual tenderness and strength, as a citizen he was a model of propriety, and in precept and practice he was the supporter of public and private virtue. His venerable partner in the struggles of his early manhood and middle life and the joys and peace of maturer years survived him more than eight years and died at her residence in Toledo, April 20, 1882. Mrs. Susan (Wakeman) Scott was born in Southport, Conn., March 7, 1797, and was the eldest of eight children of Jessup Wakeman and Esther Dimon. Her father gave her a thorough education, taking her in his own carriage, in 1809, from the home in Southport, Conn., to Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, to place her in its noted Moravian school, where she became an accomplished musi-

cian. On May 4, 1824, she was married to Jessup W. Scott. For the succeeding six years they made their home in South Carolina and Georgia, and the subsequent removals of the family already have been noted.



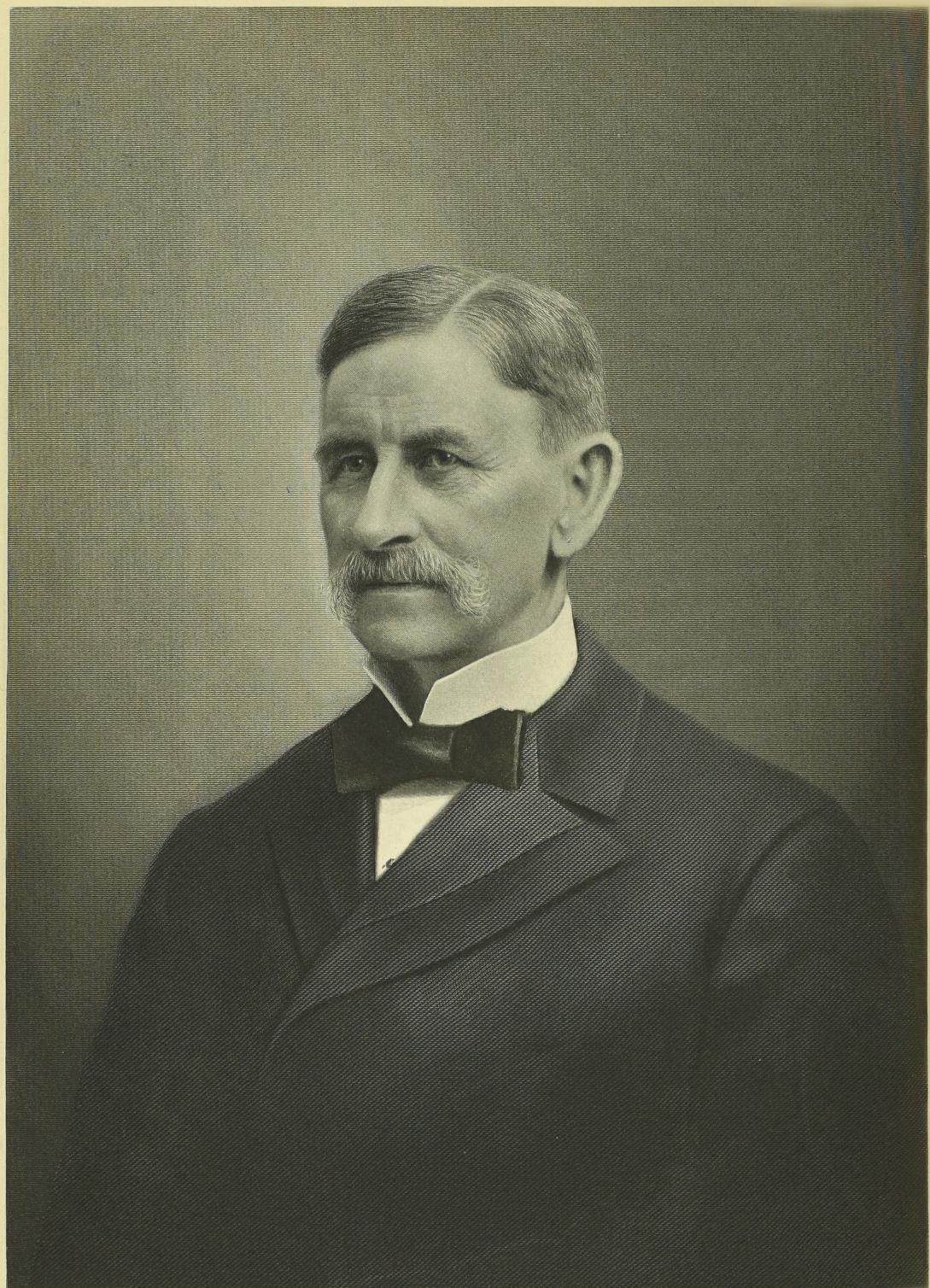
Edward Ford

EDWARD FORD

Edward Ford, president of the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company, of Rossford, Ohio, is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born in the little town of Greenville, Floyd county, Indiana, Jan. 21, 1843, the sixth in a family of seven children—five sons and two daughters—born to John Baptiste and Mary (Bower) Ford. The paternal grandfather was Jonathan Ford, who married Margaret Baptiste, and the father of the latter was John Baptiste, who was married, near Danville, Ky., to Margaret Schuck. He came from France, and was the first pioneer in Kentucky to introduce the domestic grape. The father was born near Danville, Ky., Nov. 17, 1811, and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania. In early life John B. Ford learned the trade of saddler and shipbuilding at New Albany, Ind., and followed that vocation for several years. He then became interested in glass manufacture and founded the Star Glass Company, at New Albany. Some fifteen years before his death he removed to Creighton, Pa., where he died at the age of ninety-one years. He is generally known as the father of the plate glass industry. The mother also died at Creighton. Edward Ford was educated in the New Albany public schools and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, at Indianapolis, Ind. After leaving school he began his business career as a clerk on a steamboat running between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La. He followed the river for several years, when he engaged in the glass manufacturing business, in connection with the Star Glass Company of New Albany. In 1873 he severed his connection with that concern and went to Columbus, Ohio, where he established the Columbus Window Glass Company, with which he remained for about three years. He then went to Jeffersonville, Ind., and engaged in the plate glass business exclusively, erecting there a plant for the Jeffersonville Plate Glass Company. Five years later he went to Creighton, Pa., where his father was then living, and built a plate glass works, which at first was

known as the New York Plate Glass Company and later as the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. Mr. Ford remained with this establishment for thirteen years, as president and manager, but in 1897 he sold out his interest in the concern and went to Wyandotte, Mich., where he became connected with the alkali works owned by his father. In 1898 he came to Toledo and founded the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company, which is the largest plate glass works in the United States. The factory at Rossford covers thirty-five acres, all under roof, and is equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances for turning out large quantities of the finest plate glass. The officers of the company are: Edward Ford, president; J. B. Ford, first vice-president; Claud L. Lewis, general manager; George R. Ford, second vice-president and treasurer, and G. W. DeMaid, secretary and general sales agent. The company employs 600 men, and the works are in operation day and night, the product of the factory going to all parts of the country. The town of Rossford was put on the map of Ohio by the establishment of this great manufacturing concern, whose employes and their families alone constitute a town of considerable size. Mr. Ford erected the nineteen-story office building known as the "Ford Building," in Detroit, Mich., and which is built of white glazed brick. He is identified with other prominent institutions in Toledo. He is one of the directors of the Second National Bank and one of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce. He is an enthusiastic member of the Toledo Yacht Club, in which he holds the rank of rear commodore, and in the spring of 1909 built for himself a fine steam yacht, concerning which the "Toledo Blade" of May 7, 1909, says: "Caroline, the fine steam yacht built for Rear Commodore Edward Ford, of Toledo, and regarded by all local yachtsmen as one of the future flagships of the Toledo Yacht Club, was launched at Lawley's shipyards, in South Boston, Wednesday afternoon. The launching was accomplished without a hitch. The yacht was christened by Edward Ford MacNichol, a grandson of Edward Ford. The event was witnessed by Capt. Ed. Gruber and Engineer J. H. Cunningham, of Toledo, who went to Boston several weeks ago to superintend the completion of the craft. * * * Caroline is 125 feet over all, beam 18.3, and draft six feet. Her motive power consists

of a triple expansion engine of 750 horse power, and she is fitted with twin screws. Caroline is equipped with electric lights throughout and contains all the modern conveniences expected in such a craft. She will carry a crew of eight men, with Captain Gruber in command." In his political convictions, Mr. Ford is a firm believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church of Wyandotte, Mich. While residing in New Albany, Ind., he became a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and since coming to Toledo has identified himself with several of the leading social organizations, including the Toledo, the Country, the Middle Bass and the Toledo Yacht clubs. Mr. Ford is universally recognized as one of Toledo's most progressive and public-spirited men, always willing to lend a hand to any movement for the advancement of the city's material progress, or to aid any charitable enterprise for the relief of her poor and needy. Mr. Ford has been twice married. In 1861 he was united to Miss Evelyn C. Penn, who died in 1870, leaving two children—Mrs. M. R. Bacon, of Wyandotte, Mich., and John B. Ford, of Detroit, Mich. In 1872 Mr. Ford married Miss Carrie J. Ross, of Zanesville, Ohio, and this union has been blessed by two daughters and a son, viz.: Mrs. George P. MacNichol, Mrs. W. W. Knight and George Ross Ford, all of Toledo. Mr. Ford resides at 2205 Collingwood avenue.



W.H. Scott

WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT

William Henry Scott, deceased, was at the time of his death one of the oldest and most influential of Toledo's pioneer citizens, and in his demise the community lost a citizen who was a blessing in his spirit of loyalty to public interests and in his generosity to public objects—one whose leadership in good works was an inspiration to all and an occasion of progress in all helpful institutions. He was indentified with nearly every bit of progress made by the city from the time that he was old enough to think for himself, and many of the institutions in which Toledo takes pride are directly due to his agitation and intelligent influence. Mr. Scott was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1825, son of Jessup W. and Susan (Wake-man) Scott. The parents are given extended mention on another page of this volume, to which the reader is referred for the ancestral record of the family. William H. Scott came with his parents to the Maumee Valley in 1833, and lived in the city of Toledo during the greater portion of his life, his residence being at Adrian, Mich., for a few years. In early manhood he engaged in the handling of real estate as a business, with which line of endeavor he was ever after identified, but he steadfastly pursued intellectual and literary studies during his entire life, and the result of his constant research and observation was of great value to the city in which he made his home. When Toledo emerged from its primitive condition and took to drainage, paving, and the creation of parks and fine buildings, he entered into the spirit of each improvement and with wise suggestions aided in the beautifying of the now handsome municipality. He devoted considerable effort to creating an adequate system of parks, and, while all of his suggestions were not carried out, many of his ideas were adopted by the city. One of his pet fancies was the establishment of a boulevard along the line of the old canal bed through the city, and another was the extension of the court-house square to Orange street, thus transforming "Smoky Hollow," through the forbid-

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ding part of the city, into a thing of beauty that could have no rival. He served well and faithfully upon many public boards, and to him is due the establishment of the magnificent free library structure at the corner of Madison and Ontario streets. The bill creating the public library institution was drawn by Mr. Scott in 1873, and was introduced in the State legislature by T. P. Brown. With but one exception, this was the first free public library established in the West. For twenty years Mr. Scott served on the library board, the greater part of this time as its president, and when he resigned the position he left a valuable collection of books, well housed in a beautiful building. He resigned with considerable regret from an institution, the growth and perfection of which had been one of the objects of his fondest public desires. He was a zealous worker for education generally, and in the Manual Training School, conceived by his father, Jessup W. Scott, he had another object for his generous labor. After the death of the father, the three sons—William H., Frank J., and Maurice A.—gave \$60,000 in city property to be devoted to the building and equipment of the Manual Training School building. And it was largely through the efforts of William H. Scott that this property was sold and the building erected and properly equipped. He was president of the board that had this matter in charge for many years, and he was actively interested in the progress of the school and its pupils until the time of his death. He was identified with several other educational institutions. During Governor Young's administration he served as trustee of the Ohio State University at Columbus, for seven years he was one of the board of directors of the Wesleyan College, and while a resident of Adrian, Mich., he served as a director of the schools of that city. In 1876-9, he was vice-president of the Toledo Woman's Suffrage Association. In addition to his activities in these institutions of a public nature, privately he was a director in a number of corporations and banks, and he was instrumental in the organization of the early street railway lines. But in the last three years of his life he paid little attention to active business affairs, his health failing to such a degree that he found it impossible to spend much of his time in his office. He died at his residence, 2505 Monroe street, in Toledo, March 5, 1901. In 1851, Mr.

JOHN J. SCOTT
TOLEDO,
OHIO

Scott was married to Miss Mary A. Winans, of Adrian, Mich., and of this union there were born four children—Mrs. Frances E. Waters, of Baltimore, Md.; Susan W., Jane, and Edward Jessup.



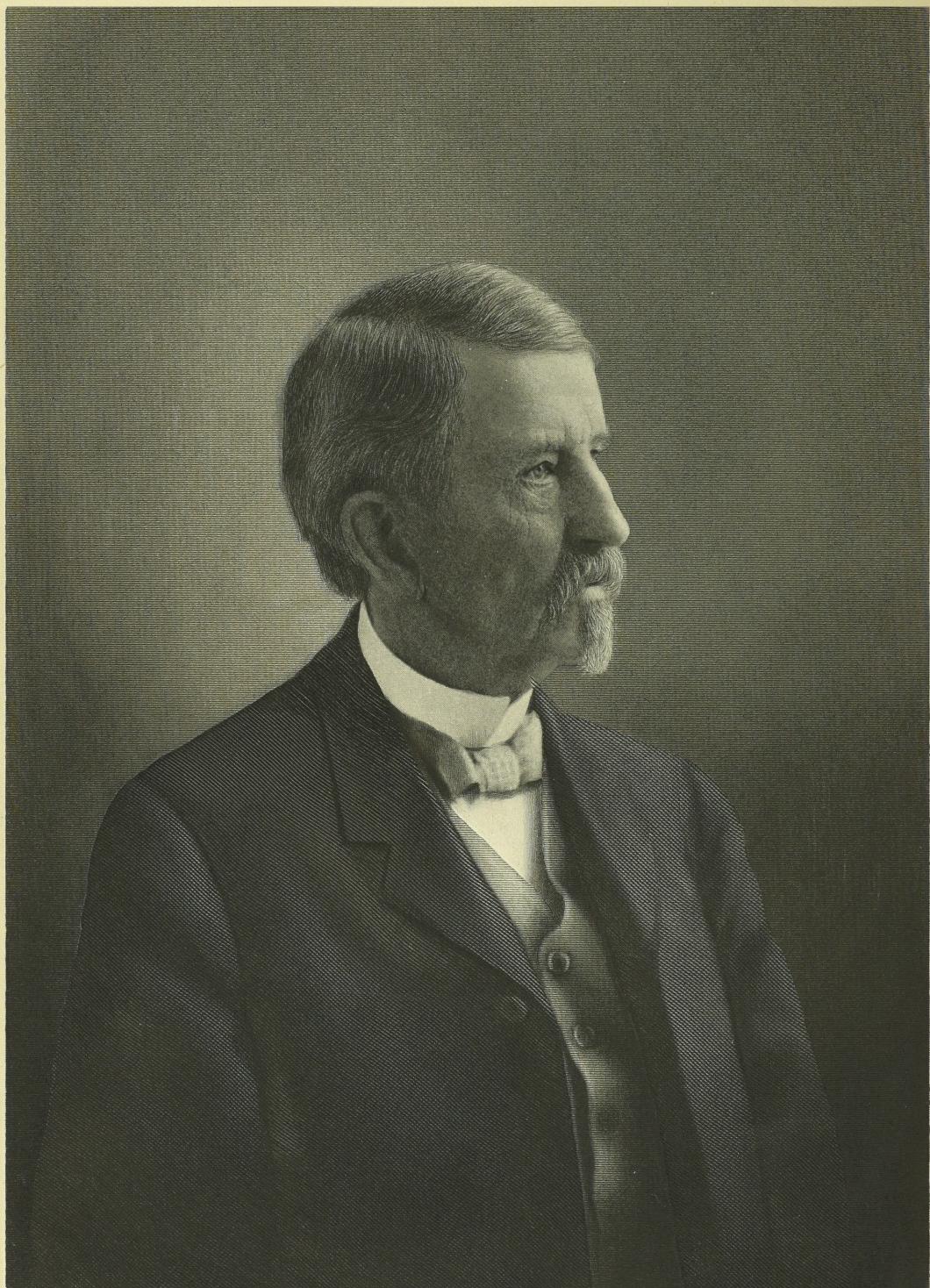
Harvey Perdue
and grand son

HARVEY SCRIBNER

Taken from "Men of Toledo and Northwestern Ohio."

Harvey Scribner inherited a logical turn of mind from his father, the distinguished lawyer and judge—Hon. Charles H. Scribner, now deceased. It was in his father's office that Harvey Scribner studied and afterward practiced law in Toledo, the firm after his accession bearing the title of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner. In 1871, Harvey Scribner was admitted to the partnership of this great firm, the illustrious Hon. Frank Hurd being a member and remaining as such until 1894, when the partnership was dissolved. Some years prior to this, Judge Charles H. Scribner was elected to the Circuit bench and retired from the firm. Harvey Scribner, after the demise of his father and the Hon. Frank Hurd, became a member of the law firm of Scribner, Waite & Wachenheimer. Mr. Wachenheimer recently withdrew, Lieut. Henry DeH. Waite remaining with Mr. Scribner. Their specialty is railroad cases. Mr. Scribner has been peculiarly successful in securing damages for his clients who were injured by railways. Associated with Frank H. Hurd, he recovered a verdict of \$30,000 in the famous Shannon case against the Hocking Valley railroad; also a verdict of \$20,000, and was sustained in the Supreme Court, for Edward Topliff, who was injured in the Lake Shore railway collision at Vermillion. Mrs. Eliza L. Topliff, whose husband was killed in the terrible railroad disaster at Kipton, got a judgment of \$10,000, the full limit, against this company through Mr. Scribner's efforts. He was also counsel for a large number of the Toledo tunnel catastrophe cases brought before the courts, and collected by suits and settlements some \$60,000 from the Lake Shore Railway Company. He caused to be broken the will of Charles B. Roff, which had been drawn up by the late Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, and released a fund of \$100,000 from a trust and secured it to the widow. Latterly, Mr. Scribner has taken to literature, and, though he is extremely modest about this attainment, he wields a clever pen in the telling of stories. His expe-

rience in the law has been valuable to him and will no doubt furnish excellent material for numerous short stories in the future. Mr. Scribner was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, March 19, 1850. He was graduated from the schools of his native town and was but nineteen years of age when he located in Toledo, with his parents, Charles H. and Mary E. (Morehouse) Scribner. There were ten children born to Judge and Mrs. Scribner. Those living are: Harvey, Rollin H., Mrs. Charles Gates and Mrs. Joseph Spencer, of Toledo; Mrs. Louis Richardson, of Chicago; Mrs. Charles Cone, of New York; Edward M. Scribner, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and Charles E. Scribner, of Chicago. Judge Charles H. Scribner died in 1897; his wife survives him. Harvey Scribner married Jennie B. Bullard, Sept. 23, 1880. His wife had two children—Daisy and Fred—by a previous marriage. No attorney in Toledo is better liked than is Mr. Scribner. He is a thorough gentleman, of fine sensibilities, generous and public-spirited to a degree. He is one of the trustees of the Public Library, and is secretary of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

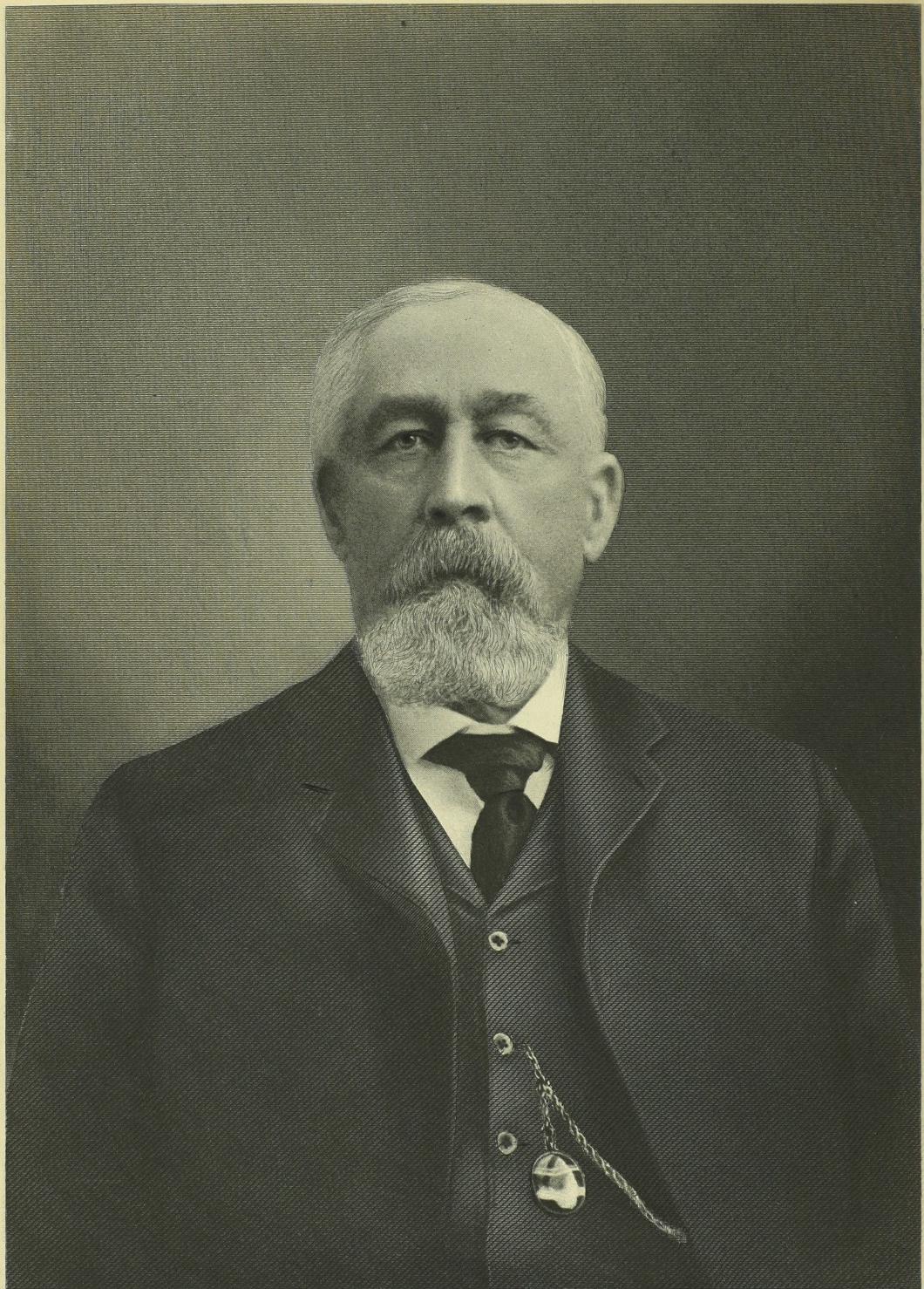


Maurice Ascallo

MAURICE A. SCOTT

Maurice A. Scott, deceased, was at the time of his death one of the oldest residents of Toledo, and in the business affairs of life he was considered a leader who had won his way to the top by sheer force of intelligent application and shrewdness. He was born in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1830, and was the son of Jessup W. and Susan (Wakeman) Scott, who are given appropriate mention on another page of this volume. He came with his parents to the Maumee Valley, in 1833, and lived in Toledo the greater part of his life. In 1870, he moved to Castleton on the Hudson, but took up his residence in Toledo again in 1888, when he built a handsome residence on Monroe street. While his father was editor and part owner of the "Toledo Blade," in 1845-6, Mr. Scott learned the printer's trade. In 1849, he acquired the art of telegraphing and for several years, from 1850, had charge of the telegraph office in this city. In 1859, in connection with his brother—Frank J. Scott—and William H. Raymond, he ran the Toledo Mills, which had been built by the last named gentleman, the location being at the corner of Jackson and Summit streets. The same year, Maurice A. and Frank J. Scott purchased the greater part of their father's interest in Toledo and Lucas county property and went into the real-estate business. In 1865, the partnership was dissolved, Maurice A. remaining in the business, and he built many business blocks, flats, and residences. He dedicated several parks to the city. Mr. Scott was married, in 1855, to Mary J. Tallant, of Concord, N. H., and of this union one child, Mrs. E. D. Libbey, was born. Mrs. Scott died in Castleton, N. Y., in 1858, and, in 1861, Mr. Scott again married. His second wife was Mary B. Messinger, of Boston, and there were two children: Mrs. William H. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; and Mrs. H. A. Ten Eyck, who died in Albany, N. Y., in 1896. Mr. Scott's social life was somewhat peculiar. While in business he was from the first remarkable for extreme caution, and as he grew older for extreme shrewdness in his judgment of what

would be surely remunerative, in his social relations he was in early life noted for wit and a singularly piquant faculty of repartee. At social gatherings, if there were those with him who could stir him to the exercise of that talent he was often most brilliant. Mr. Scott was a millionaire and owned more frontage of desirable downtown property than any other individual in Toledo.



LOUIS MONTVILLE

LOUIS MONTVILLE

Louis Montville, deceased, was a pioneer resident of the East Side, Toledo, and throughout a long residence in that section of the city he won and held the respect of all with whom he came in contact. With perhaps one or two exceptions he was the largest individual holder of East Side property, and the Montville Block at First and Main streets and a quantity of other properties fronting on First, Second and Platt streets were among his holdings. Mr. Montville was born in the state of New York, in 1837, and at the close of the Civil war he came to Toledo from his former home at Watertown, in that state. Soon after his arrival in Toledo he located on the East Side, where he entered upon the contracting business, and he gained his first financial start in grading East Side streets. He continued in the contracting business until his death, but in later years his work was largely that of pile contracting and at the time of his death he was completing the work on the drydocks for the Toledo Shipbuilding Company. While of limited school training he had a remarkable ability in calculating the value of timber, and he could tell at a glance what would often require long and elaborate calculation by others. He was energetic and industrious, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His death occurred on May 27, 1907, and he left a widow, three sons—Fred, of Alger, Ohio; Louis, of Memphis, Tenn.; George, of Toledo—and two daughters—Mrs. Adeline Sutton and Mrs. Emma Barror, both of whom reside in Toledo.

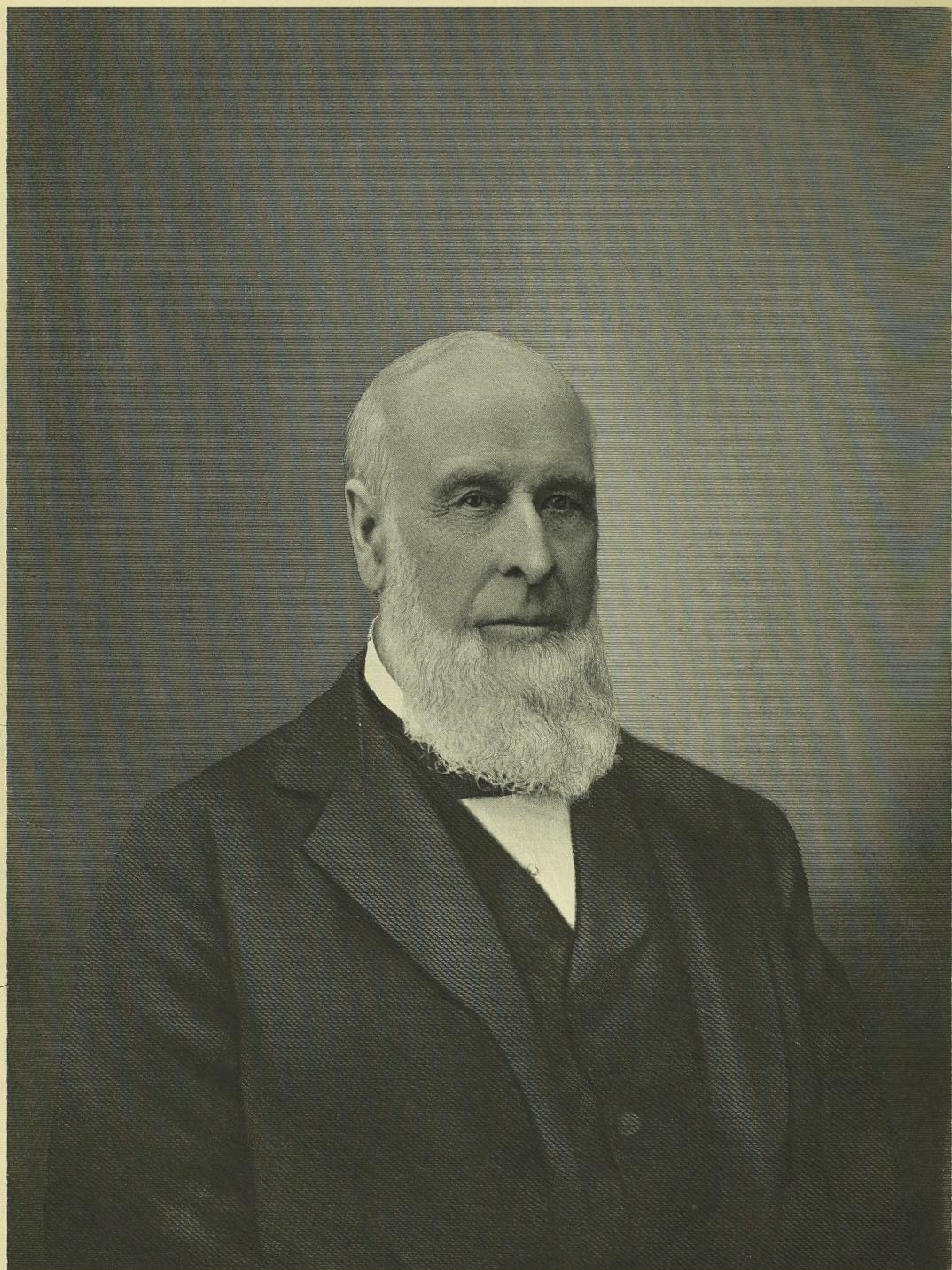


Carl F. Braun

CARL F. BRAUN

Carl F. Braun, the subject of this biography, was born at Gudensburg, Germany, Aug. 16, 1843. He received a technical education in the Fatherland, having been graduated at a polytechnic school at Cassel, Germany, and in 1862, at the age of nineteen years, determined to try his fortune in America. In that year he arrived in Toledo, and in 1866 he became a clerk in the hardware house of Roff & Company. As a young man he was alert and energetic, quick to grasp business opportunities, and strictly faithful to the discharge of his duties. His salary at the start was not princely, but he managed to save the greater part of it, with a view to engaging in business for himself; and, in 1868, he became a member of the firm of Roff & Company. Toledo was then growing rapidly, and in the years immediately following the Civil war the hardware business, as well as other lines, enjoyed a boom. By 1873 the firm's business had greatly expanded, and in that year was organized the Bostwick-Braun Company, composed of Carl F. and Geo. A. Braun and Oscar A. Bostwick, and this company became the successors of Roff & Company. The new concern opened a store at the foot of Monroe street, on part of the ground now occupied by the great concrete Bostwick-Braun Building, though the company occupied quarters at the corner of St. Clair and Monroe streets for a number of years, until they moved to their present quarters. Carl F. Braun was in the active management of this immense hardware house until 1904, when he retired. In addition to his interests in this house he was identified with a number of other enterprises, having been a director of the Home Savings Bank and the Citizens Deposit & Trust Company, and at one time he was vice-president of the Home Bank. In 1881 he purchased the old Swan Creek railroad, which had been projected in 1876, but the promoters had experienced some trouble in securing a right of way. Mr. Braun, however, succeeded where his predecessors had failed. He re-organized the company, was elected

president, and the road was soon extended from the intersection of Bismarck and Hamilton streets to the old Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis (now the Clover Leaf) track, thus saving considerable time and labor in operating in and out of the city. Mr. Braun was one of the business giants in Toledo in his day, a man of high ideals and unblemished reputation, and his friends were many. He died suddenly at his home, 1615 Monroe street, June 25, 1908, honored and respected by all who knew him, the immediate cause of his death being a stroke of paralysis. On May 22, 1879, he married Miss Elise Lenk, and of this union were born three sons—Walter M., Arthur P., and Carl W., here named in the order of birth. Walter M. and Carl W. are residents of Toledo, where the former is a member of the firm of Stacy & Braun in the investment bond business, and Arthur P., who was a mining engineer in Mexico, died suddenly May 17, 1910. Mr. Braun was by nature intellectually fitted for a business career, and belonged to that class of citizens, who, while advancing their own interests, add materially to the valuation of those interests that surround them. While a success in business, he was better still, a good citizen. Believing in the future of Toledo, he gave both his time and influence in behalf of many measures for the common good. Unto this class of men, who have been the real factors in the development of Toledo's greatness, is this volume dedicated.

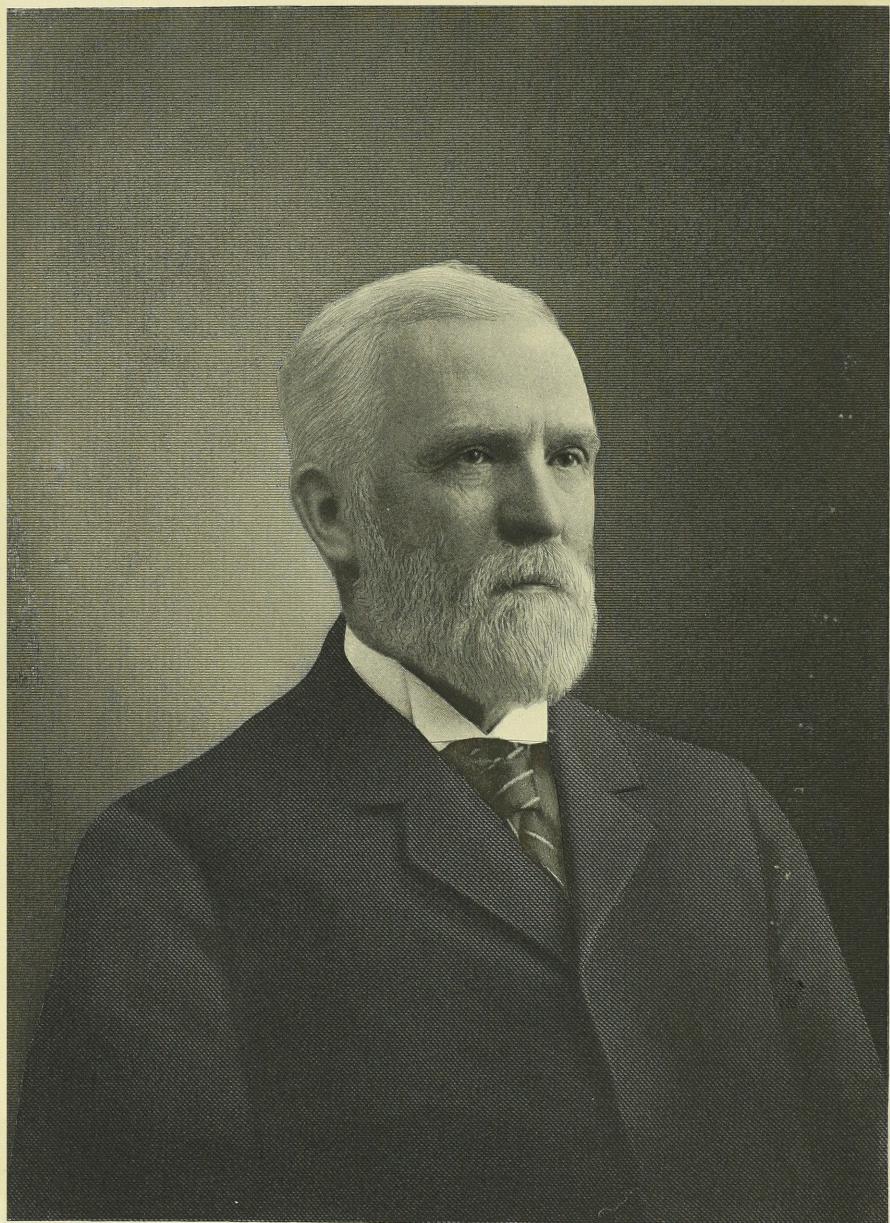


Geo. F. Cluett

CHARLES F. CURTIS

Charles F. Curtis, deceased, was born at Victor, Ontario county, New York, Feb. 19, 1821. He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Curtis, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Connecticut. The Curtis family is of English descent, but has been represented in America for a number of generations. Charles F. was the eldest of a family of five children, there having been two sons and three daughters born to his parents. He passed the years of boyhood upon his father's farm, and received such advantages as the district schools afforded, afterward attending an academy for two years. On leaving school, Mr. Curtis became a contractor on the New York & Erie railroad, and was thus engaged from 1849 to 1851. He then came to Toledo and soon afterward engaged in the construction of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad, now known as the "old line" of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, on which he was engaged for the three ensuing years. In 1853, in connection with Benjamin Folsom and August Thomas, he formed the firm of B. Folsom & Company, being in charge of the construction of the road extending from Toledo to Butler, Ind., seventy-one miles in length, of what is now known as the Air Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. His connection with railroad interests covered a period of about fifteen years, most of the time as contractor. On May 1, 1857, with August Thomas, he formed the firm of Curtis & Thomas and engaged in the lumber trade, continuing so associated until 1862, when Webster S. Brainard, former book-keeper, was admitted to the partnership, and the firm was changed to Curtis, Thomas & Company. Immediately after the death of Mr. Thomas, in 1868, the firm was again changed, taking the name of Curtis & Brainard, and real estate and vessel property business being added, the firm continued in active operation until the death of Mr. Curtis, Feb. 20, 1900. It did a large business and was recognized as one of the substantial firms of Toledo. At the time of his death, Mr.

Curtis was also president of the Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Company and a director of both the First National and the Holcomb National banks. He was a man of large business affairs, and was successful in his financial operations. His business career was characterized by sterling integrity and sound judgment. Mr. Curtis affiliated with the Democratic party, but never sought the honors or emoluments of public office. He was a member of Trinity Church, and for a number of years held the offices of treasurer, junior warden and vestryman, all of which he resigned prior to his death. Mr. Curtis was first married to Miss Julia Moore, of Victor, N. Y. His wife died at Bryan, Ohio, in 1854, leaving a daughter, Miss Ella Moore Curtis, now living with Mrs. Curtis, and in 1894 he was married to Mrs. Mary A. A. Birckhead, of Toledo, who survives him, and who resides at 2636 Cherry street, Toledo, Ohio.



James Melon

JAMES MELVIN

James Melvin, deceased, was a native of the State of Massachusetts, having been born in the historic old town of Concord, Dec. 20, 1826. He was a direct descendant of the Melvins who came to New England soon after the Mayflower touched the rock-bound coast, laden with the Pilgrim Fathers. His ancestors were among the ardent supporters of the American colonies from the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle against England, and it is of historical interest that his grandfather, Amos Melvin, was one of the guards in Concord town on the night that Paul Revere made his famous ride from Boston—the night preceding the day upon which the embattled farmers “fired the shot heard 'round the world.” He, whose name introduces this memoir served his country with the same loyalty as did his ancestors, and in the dark days of 1861, when the integrity of the Union was threatened, at the first call for troops, in April, he enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts infantry and with it served a three months’ enlistment. Later, he re-enlisted in the Thirty-third Massachusetts infantry, and performed his duty nobly in all the marches, campaigns and battles of that command for a period of two years, at the end of which time his health became impaired and he was discharged from the service on account of disability. Returning then to his Massachusetts home, as soon as the condition of his health would permit he resumed the thread of a peaceful life. In 1870, he came to Toledo and immediately opened a men’s and boys’ clothing establishment, with quarters at what is now 231 Summit street, under the name of the Boston Square Dealing Store. By careful attention to the details of the business and strict integrity he soon secured a permanent hold upon the clothing trade of Toledo and vicinity, and as the James Melvin Clothing Company the establishment has grown to be one of the most exclusive in its line in the city. Mr. Melvin served the city as a member of the board of aldermen for one term and as a member of the board of education for two terms. In his

public, business and domestic life, his name stood for integrity and purity, and in these days of "high finance," when financial gain is placed before every other consideration, his life record, stainless on every page, stands out with peculiar significance. He was a member of Forsyth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Anthony Wayne Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. He had been a member of the Unitarian Church of Our Father from the time of its organization, and served as treasurer of the church board for many years. In his death, which occurred June 23, 1906, Mr. Melvin left a sorrowing wife and two daughters—Mrs. Clifford Taft Hanson, of Toledo, and Mrs. J. Alan Hamilton, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Mary Lacey, sister of Mr. Melvin, lives in the old home at Concord, Mass.

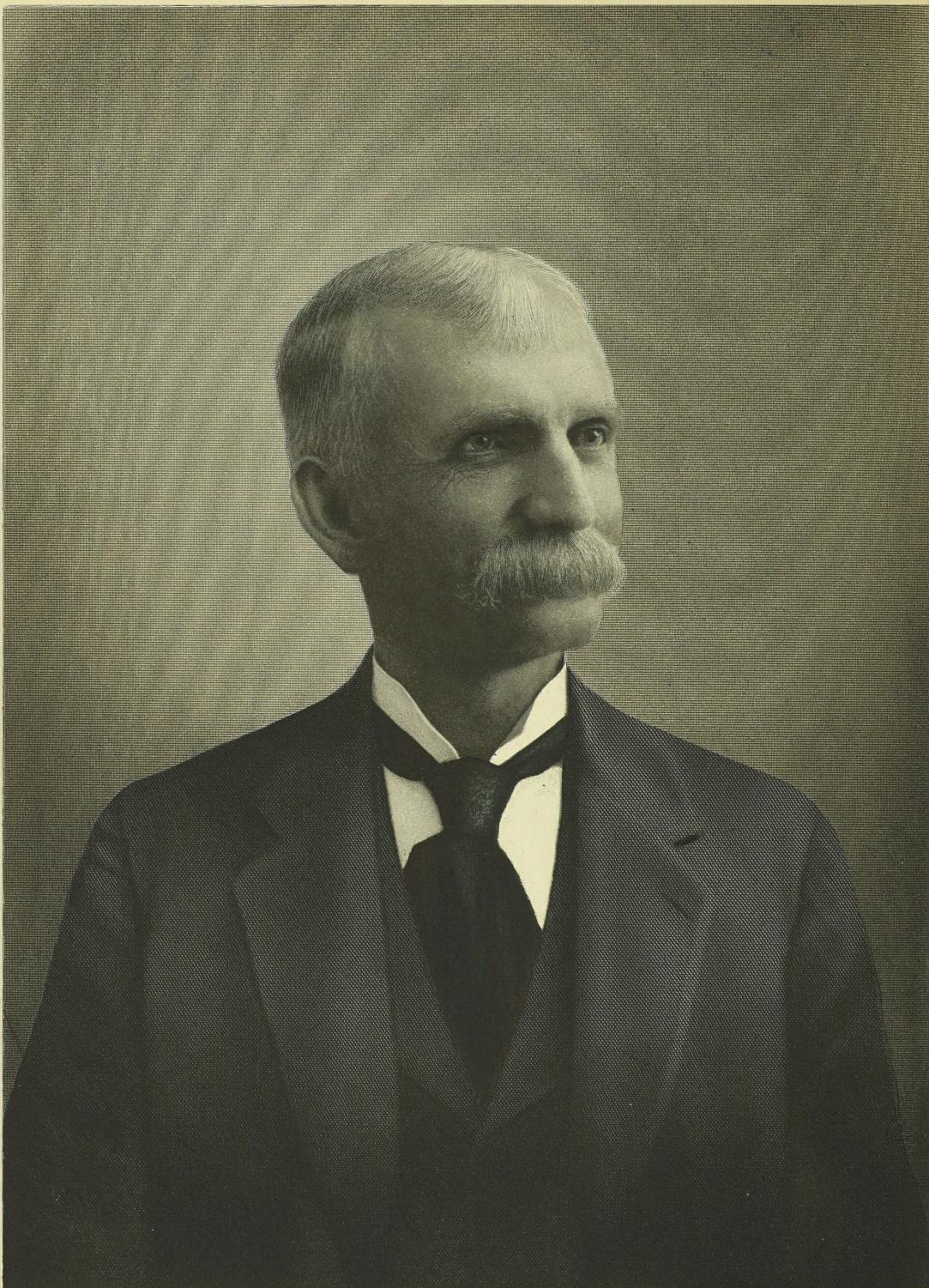


J. H. Whisthead

PETER HOFFMAN BIRCKHEAD

Peter Hoffman Birckhead, deceased, was a native son of the State of Maryland, though he contributed the major portion of his life's activity to business and social interests within the city of Toledo. He was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1827, and was the son of Dr. Lenox and Mary (Hoffman) Birckhead, who were both natives of the State of Maryland, where they lived out their allotted time. The father who was educated in medicine in Edinburg and Paris was a practicing physician in the city of Baltimore and its vicinity for many years, and then, later in life, divided his time between the practice of his profession and farming. He took a loyal interest in public affairs but never sought the honors of public office. In the war of 1812 he served as a volunteer in defense of Fort McHenry, the occasion being the one immortalized by Francis Scott Key's poetical production, "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Birckheads were professional and commercial men in and around Baltimore for a great many years. The progenitors of the family came originally from Basil, Switzerland, the migration being first to England and thence to Maryland. The early ancestors left their European home on account of their religious views. Dr. Solomon Birckhead, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was a practicing physician during his entire life in Baltimore, where he died at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather was Peter Hoffman, also of Baltimore, Md., and his occupation was what was known in those days as "merchant shipper," dealing in groceries, teas, and coffees, and doing an export and an import business. The Hoffman family is of Holland descent, with trading instincts, and for generations the members of the family were merchants. To Dr. Lenox Birckhead and wife there were born seven children, of whom Peter H. was the eldest, and the others were Jane, Louisa, John, James, Susan, and Mary, all deceased. Peter H. Birckhead received his educational training in Baltimore, where he was afforded the advantages of the

schools of that period. At an early age he began his independent career by entering the employ of Hoffman & Sons (the senior member of which firm was a maternal uncle), grocery merchants and shippers, of Baltimore, and he remained so engaged until 1852. He then removed to Michigan, where, in company with a Mr. Ferris, he conducted a saw mill, cutting timber from a tract of land owned by his father. Two years later, in 1854, he came to Toledo and, in company with a Mr. Woolsey, engaged in the stave and cooperage business, with an office and yard located at the foot of Lagrange street, the location now being a part of the site of the Vulcan Steam Shovel plant. The business was eventually merged into the Vulcan Iron Works, of which establishment Mr. Birckhead was the president at the time of his death. He was held in high esteem in the business community and was one of Toledo's most prominent citizens. On June 21, 1888, after having led a useful and industrious career, and after an illness of more than six months, which he bore patiently, Peter H. Birckhead passed to the life eternal, thus depriving the family of a loved member, for he was always attached to his home, and was a devoted and indulgent husband and father. Among his most intimate friends were Charles F. Curtis and Valentine H. Ketcham. He was a consistent and worthy member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and in politics he voted consistently with his convictions, giving his support to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Birckhead was twice married, the first time to Harriet Steinbrenner, of Philadelphia, Pa., and of this union there were born two children—Lenox Birckhead, who is located in Milwaukee and connected with the Bucyrus Steam Shovel Company, and Harriet Antoinette, who also lives in Milwaukee, with her brother. On Dec. 26, 1865, Mr. Birckhead was married to Miss Mary A. A. Titus, daughter of Israel and Adaline Titus, of Toledo.



Sir Alexander Maclean

SELAH REEVE MACLAREN

Selah Reeve Maclaren, deceased, was for many years one of the leading men of affairs of the city of Toledo, and his success in the business world was the natural sequence of industry, clearness of perception, fixedness of purpose and strength of will. And to the surviving members of his family he left the heritage of a good name, which he valued above riches. In the death of Mr. Maclaren, which occurred Jan. 29, 1905, Toledo lost one of her best citizens. Prominent in business and active in Christian fellowship, he had much to do with the building up of the city and advancing its interests in varied ways. Mr. Maclaren was born in New York City, June 11, 1846, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and when eight years of age was taken to Fall River, Mass., where he received his education. On April 14, 1865, although not nineteen years old, he left his boyhood home to come to Toledo, and upon arriving here entered the employ of N. Reeve & Company, lumber dealers, whose place of business was at the corner of Adams and Water streets. After faithful service as an employe for a period of six years, in 1871, at the age of twenty-five, he formed a partnership with H. C. Sprague and they engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Maclaren & Sprague. Later, when the firm became incorporated, Mr. Maclaren was made president. He was also president of the Franklin Printing & Engraving Company and of the Holcomb National Bank, having been re-elected to the presidency of the bank a short time before his death. Fraternally he was prominent in Masonic circles, and for years he was active in the Young Men's Christian Association movement, having for some time filled an official position in the association. His deeply religious nature found constant expression in good deeds and in active membership in the congregation of his choice. When he first came to Toledo he united with the First Presbyterian Church, and when the Westminster Church was founded he took his letter to that organization and for a number of years was one of its prom-

inent members. Later he became a communicant of the Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Maclaren was twice married, first in 1874, to Miss Margaret Moore, of St. Clair, Mich., and of this union two daughters were born: Mrs. Joseph R. Bailey, of Fairmount, W. Va., and Mrs. Edward B. Yaryan, of Gulfport, Miss. The second marriage occurred in 1888, and was to Miss Anna C. Beach, sister of Mrs. Samuel M. Jones. Of this marriage was born a daughter, Christine, who died in 1901.



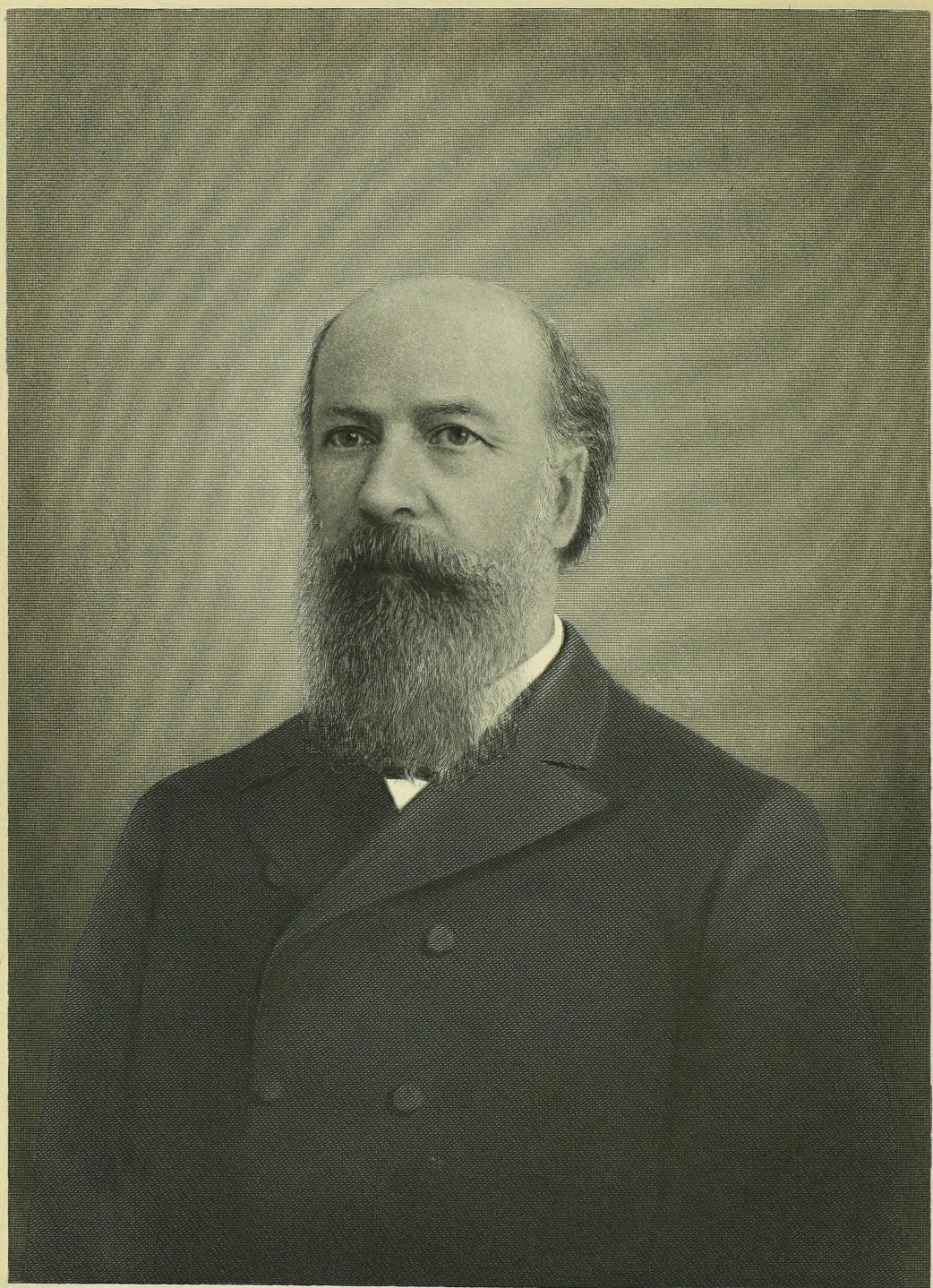
Major E. B. Kirk
2M US.A.

EZRA B. KIRK

Major Ezra B. Kirk, deceased, was one of Toledo's best known citizens, and although his duties as a Regular Army officer caused his absence for the greater part of the time, he always took a keen interest in the welfare of his home city and contributed in every way possible to its progress and prosperity. Major Kirk was born Aug. 8, 1830, in Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio, on a farm. He left home at the age of fifteen years, being possessed of a common-school education, and went to Cleveland, where he learned the tinsmith trade. After several years in that business he took a position in a wholesale shoe house in the Forest City and in 1854 came to Toledo, where he opened a shoe house on Summit street. He left Toledo in 1858 and went to New York City, where he engaged in the same business, and on April 19, 1861, enlisted with the first call for troops in the Seventy-first New York National Guards, for three months. This regiment, also known as the American Guard and Vosburgh Chasseurs, was a New York City organization and was one of the eleven uniformed militia regiments sent to the relief of Washington upon the outbreak of the war. It left the State on April 21, 1861, reached the capital on the 27th, and was mustered into the United States service on May 3. It was first quartered in the inauguration ball room, whence it was ordered to barracks in the navy yard. It participated in the occupation of Alexandria, Va., May 24, and first came under fire in the attack on the batteries at Acquia Creek. It took part in the attack on Matthias Point and rendered excellent service at the first battle of Bull Run, where it served in the Second brigade (Burnside's), Second division (Hunter's), Army of Northeastern Virginia, being among the last to leave the field and retiring in good order. Mr. Kirk was mustered out with his regiment, July 30, 1861, at New York City, and immediately returned to Toledo, where he re-enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio infantry for three years, and was elected first lieutenant of Company C. With this regiment he first

saw service in Kentucky and in October, 1861, went into quarters at Camp Dick Robinson. About this time rumors were rife that the Federal forces stationed at or near Wild Cat were surrounded by the Confederates. The Fourteenth, with Barnet's First Ohio artillery, started at once for that place, making forced marches through the deep mud and driving rain, and reached there on the morning of Oct. 21, but the enemy shortly abandoned the field and retreated. In the charge which carried the works at Mill Springs the Fourteenth was the first regiment to enter, and pushing on after the flying enemy it reached the bank of the river in time to fire into the rear of the retreating column as it was boarding the steamer. With his regiment Lieutenant Kirk was with the army that shared in the slow advance upon Corinth. He was in the march from Nashville to Louisville, but on Oct. 9, the brigade with which the regiment was acting was detailed to guard headquarters and the ammunition train, and hence he did not participate in the battle of Perryville. The following winter he spent at Gallatin and other points in Middle Tennessee, and in June, 1863, his regiment formed a portion of Rosecrans' advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. At Hoover's Gap a brisk engagement ensued, in which he participated with his regiment. On Sept. 19 he marched upon the field at Chickamauga and his regiment was immediately deployed in line of battle. The regiment was engaged in hot and close contest with the enemy from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Being then relieved, it replenished its ammunition boxes and again entered the fight, continuing until sunset. In the brilliant assault on Missionary Ridge the Fourteenth bore a gallant part, charging and capturing a Confederate battery of three guns, which General Hardee in person was superintending. In December, 1863, Lieutenant Kirk was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and served as such until July 28, 1865, when he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster in the regular army. He received the brevet of major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious service in the field in the quartermaster's department. He served as chief quartermaster of the Third division, Fourteenth corps; chief quartermaster First division in reserve corps, depot quartermaster

Chattanooga, Tenn.; chief quartermaster district of the Etowah; depot quartermaster Nashville, Tenn.; and after the close of the war, in 1865, quartermaster at Fort Lyon, Col.; Fort Supply, Indian Territory; Fort Dodge, Kan.; Forts Buford and Bismarck, N. D.; Omaha, Neb.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Buffalo, N. Y., where he was retired, Aug. 8, 1894, having reached the age limit and having served over thirty-three years in the army. During the progress of the war—1861-5—he served on the staffs of the following general officers: Maj.-Gen. James B. Steedman, Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, Maj.-Gen. James M. Branan, and Brig.-Gen. John T. Croxton. After his retirement from the army, in 1894, he returned to his home in Toledo, and in 1896 was elected to the city council from the old Tenth ward, serving three terms, one year of which period he officiated as president of the body. Socially he was an active worker in the Lincoln Club. Major Kirk died May 27, 1903, and is survived by a widow and one daughter, Miss Maud Kirk.



John W. Fuller

JOHN W. FULLER

General John W. Fuller, a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union army during the great Civil war, and for many years a resident of Toledo, was born at Cambridge, England, July 28, 1826, and died at Toledo, March 12, 1891. In 1833, he was brought to the United States by his father, a Baptist minister and a graduate of Cambridge University, England, under whose personal supervision the son was educated. The father settled at Utica, N. Y., where the boyhood and early manhood of General Fuller was passed. Upon arriving at the years of maturity, he embarked in the book-selling and publishing business, and became one of the leading merchants of Utica. In 1859, he had the misfortune to lose his establishment by fire, and soon afterward removed to Toledo, where he again engaged in the book trade, both as dealer and publisher, his house soon taking a front rank in that line of business. At the breaking out of the war, he was prompt to espouse the cause of the Union, and when Governor Dennison, of Ohio, appointed Gen. Charles W. Hill as brigadier-general, the latter selected Mr. Fuller as his chief-of-staff. His first service was in West Virginia, and while at Grafton, engaged in drilling raw recruits, Gen. T. J. Cram, of the regular army, wrote to Adj't.-Gen. C. P. Buckingham: "There is a young man at Grafton by the name of John W. Fuller who knows more about military matters, the drilling of men, etc., than any one I have yet met in the service, and I hope that you will recommend him to Governor Dennison as the colonel of the next Ohio regiment sent to the field." This recommendation was made without Mr. Fuller's knowledge, and he was somewhat surprised when he received a telegram from the adjutant-general of Ohio, ordering him to report at Columbus to assume the command of the Twenty-seventh Ohio infantry. Within two weeks, Colonel Fuller selected from a disorganized mass of 2,000 men the material for his regiment, which was mustered in, Aug. 18, 1861, for three years, and two days later left for St. Louis, Mo. He took part in

the campaign of that year against the Confederate General Price and, in February, 1862, joined the Union forces under Gen. John Pope for the reduction of New Madrid and Island No. 10, where he received the commendations of his superior officers for the bravery he displayed and the magnificent manner in which he handled his men. Shortly after this, he was assigned to the command of the "Ohio Brigade," composed of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio regiments, which he led in the hotly contested battle of Iuka, Miss., in September, 1862. The following month, he again distinguished himself at the battle of Corinth, where he checked the charge of the enemy and broke the Confederate line, for which he was personally thanked by General Rosecrans, in the presence of the brigade. In December, he defeated the redoubtable Forrest in the action at Parker's Cross-Roads, Tenn., after which he was in command of the post of Memphis until October, 1863. During the winter of 1863-64, his command guarded the Nashville & Decatur railroad, most of the men of the Twenty-seventh re-enlisting at this time and enjoying their veteran furlough. In the spring of 1864, the brigade was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee as the First brigade, Fourth division, Sixteenth corps, and, July 17, Colonel Fuller was promoted to the command of the division. Prior to that date, he had participated in the various engagements of the campaign leading up to the investment of Atlanta, particularly the actions at Dallas, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Nickajack Creek. On the morning of July 22, while the Sixteenth corps, General Dodge commanding, was moving to the extreme left to extend the lines still farther about the beleaguered city, it encountered General Hardee's Confederate corps, which had made a detour the night before with a view of attacking General McPherson in the rear, and it was Fuller's division that commenced the historic battle of Atlanta. In the engagement that followed the first attack, it became necessary for Fuller's division to change front while under fire, in order to repel a charge from the rear. In executing this movement the column gave way, when Fuller seized the flag of the Twenty-seventh and advanced toward the enemy, indicating

with his sword where he wanted the new line formed. His example was contagious. With a cheer the Twenty-seventh swung into line, the other regiments of the brigade and division quickly following, and the day was saved. For his valor and skill on this occasion, Colonel Fuller received his promotion to brigadier-general. After fighting at Ezra Church and Jonesboro, his brigade was transferred to the Seventeenth corps (General Blair), as the First brigade, First division, and started on the famous "March to the Sea." In the campaign of the Carolinas, which followed the fall of Savannah, General Fuller's command distinguished itself at the Salkehatchie River, Cheraw, and numerous other engagements, and was present at the surrender of General Johnston. He then marched with Sherman's victorious army through Richmond to Washington, D. C., where he participated in the grand review, after which the old regiment was mustered out. On March 13, 1865, General Fuller was brevetted major-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services," but, Aug. 15, he resigned and returned to Toledo. In 1874, he was appointed collector of the port of Toledo by President Grant; was reappointed by President Hayes, and held the office until 1881, but the greater part of his life after retiring from the army was passed in mercantile pursuits, as the senior member of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Fuller, Childs & Co., on Summit street. At the time of his death, he was a director of the Merchants' National Bank and the Toledo Moulding Company, and was a stockholder in several other corporations. Before the war he was a Democrat, but after that he voted and acted with the Republican party. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Toledo and took an active interest in its welfare. He also belonged to Toledo Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Ohio Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. On Sept. 2, 1851, General Fuller married, at Utica, N. Y., Miss Anna B. Rathbun, who was born in that city, June 20, 1826, the daughter of Josiah Rathbun, and of this union were born six children: viz., Edward C., who at the time of his father's death was manager of the Ohio Pipe Company, of Columbus; Jennie R., who lived with her parents; Rathbun Fuller, an attorney of Toledo;

Mrs. Thomas A. Taylor, of Toledo; Frederick C., of the firm of Furstenberg & Fuller, of Toledo; and Irene B. Rathbun, Frederick C., and Jennie R., still reside in Toledo. Mrs. Anna B. Fuller's death occurred June 4, 1901.



E. Libby.

EDWARD DRUMMOND LIBBEY

Edward Drummond Libbey is the official head of the Libbey Glass Company, the great factory of which, in North Toledo, gives employment to hundreds of men, and as a most progressive citizen he has shown an unusual civic spirit by his donations to charitable organizations and public institutions. Mr. Libbey was born at Chelsea, Mass., April 17, 1854, and is the son of William L. and Julia M. (Miller) Libbey. William L. Libbey (born 1827, died 1883) was the son of Israel and Mary Libbey, and, in 1850, became the confidential clerk of Jarvis & Commeraise, glass importers and manufacturers, whose factory was located in South Boston. The story of cut glass in the United States began with Deming Jarvis, the senior member of this firm, and the pioneer glass manufacturer of New England. In 1855, Mr. Jarvis sold his factory to his trusted clerk, Mr. Libbey, and the latter conducted the same for ten years, when he went into the manufacture of glassware, exclusively. He built up a very successful business, but he sold it in 1870, after having been appointed general manager of the New England Glass Company, of East Cambridge, Mass. He continued in that capacity until 1880, when he purchased the business entire, taking his son, Edward D., as partner. Edward Drummond Libbey received his early education in the public schools of Boston, and later attended lectures at the Boston University. In 1874, at the age of twenty years, he was given an interest in his father's glass business, but he began by performing the most trivial of office duties, assuming various clerical positions, in order to learn every detail of the work. Upon the death of his father, in 1883, he became the sole proprietor, and the business continued with the same successful stride under his leadership. The discovery of natural gas in Northwestern Ohio was Toledo's opportunity, as it afforded cheap fuel to the manufacturer, and, in 1888, Mr. Libbey moved the business to this city and incorporated it as the Libbey Glass Company, of which he is president. Toledo has never regretted the invasion of Mr. Libbey,

for he has done as much for the city as has any resident who ever lived here. Within the past eleven years he has been largely interested in the manufacture of automatic machinery for the making of glassware and has introduced to the trade the Owens machine that blows glass automatically, doing away with the old hand-and-lung method. Mr. Libbey was president of the Toledo Glass Company, a corporation established by him, in 1894, and, in 1903, he organized the Owens Bottle Machine Company, an Ohio corporation, which company secured an exclusive license from the Toledo Glass Company for the United States, for the manufacture of machines and machine-made bottles. This company introduced the bottle machines into the United States, and has been very successful. He is also president of the Owens European Bottle Machine Company, which was organized in 1905, and which company purchased from the Toledo Glass Company all European rights for the Owens Bottle Machine, and which rights were in turn recently sold to the syndicate of European bottle manufacturers. Mr. Libbey is also president of the Northwestern Ohio Bottle Company and the Owens West Virginia Bottle Company. Besides the business connections mentioned, Mr. Libbey is vice president of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and socially he is a member of the Union League Club, of Chicago, the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, and the Toledo Club, of Toledo. Always a lover of art, he has been the chief benefactor in establishing the Toledo Museum of Art, which bids fair to become one of the greatest centers of attraction in the city of Toledo. On May 29, 1909, he and his wife, Florence (Scott) Libbey, conveyed by deed to the trustees of the museum seven lots and all the buildings thereon, the place conveyed being the old homestead of the late Maurice A. Scott, father of Mrs. Libbey, in Scottwood addition to the city. The terms of this deed are that the trustees shall hold the same for fifty years, erect thereon a museum for the advancement and display of works of art, and, after the lapse of the stated time, the trustees may do with the property as they may desire. In addition to this gift, Mr. Libbey purchased 100 feet on the west side of the new museum property, on Monroe street, extending 400 feet to Grove Place, thus giving the museum a total frontage on Monroe

street of 500 feet, and the same on Grove Place. This acquisition was purchased for the purpose of protecting the museum from any future encroachment on the part of unsympathetic property owners who might erect unsightly buildings close to the beautiful Greek museum structure. In all, Mr. Libbey has donated to the cause of art, in Toledo, \$150,000. An important addition to the sculpture gallery at the museum has been made by Mrs. Sarah C. Libbey (widow of the late William L. Libbey, father of Edward D. Libbey), of Brookline, Mass., the same being a beautiful cast of the statue of Joan of Arc, by Chapu, the original of which is in the Luxemburg gallery, Paris. This figure of the Maid of Orleans is lifesize, and by all critics it is acknowledged to be the finest ever conceived and executed of this notable and interesting figure in French history. The cast represents her as a peasant girl, before she donned her sword and armor and led the armies of victorious France. In closing this brief sketch of one of Toledo's leading citizens, it is fitting that further mention be made of one of the city's most important branches of manufacture. Toledo has the largest cut-glass factory in the world—the Libbey Glass Company—as well as the largest plate glass plant, and besides, it is the home of the Owens Bottle Machine, one of the greatest inventions in this line conceived by the genius of man. And for these distinctions the people of Toledo are greatly indebted to the Libbey Glass Company, because it is the city's pioneer glass industry and has done much to spread the fame of the city as a manufacturing center. Under normal business conditions, the company employs about 1,800 men, and, in addition to cut-glass, the concern makes bulbs for incandescent lights and supplies the factory of the General Electric Company, at Mulberry and Champlain streets, in this city. But the manufacture of glass bulbs is only incidental in the operations of the company, which has gained fame throughout the world for its cut-glass. In the cutting of glass into intricate and beautiful designs this nation excels all others, and the Libbey Glass Company is recognized as standing at the head of the cut-glass makers of this country. From the beginning down to the present, the company has held fast to the highest ideals, until it is possible for the connoisseur to pick out the Libbey product almost immediately.

The triumphs of the Libbey Glass Company at the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, are still fresh in the public mind. It may be said that the magnificent enterprise which prompted the company to erect, at a cost of more than \$100,000, a beautiful building, in which the art of making and cutting glass was carried on in all its branches, was the culminating effort of almost a century of steady progress. At the World's Fair at St. Louis, too, Libbey cut-glass was adequately in evidence, the interval that had elapsed from the time of the previous exposition showing an artistic advance, quite in keeping with the previous progress of the product.



Chas. G. Wilson

CHARLES GRANVILLE WILSON

Charles Granville Wilson was born in Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, Saturday, June 27, 1846. His father was James William Wilson, and his mother was Nancy (Justice) Wilson. James William Wilson was born in New Berlin, Pa., Feb. 1, 1816, and died in Fremont, Ohio, July 21, 1904. He was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania and, in March, 1837, was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, then, and still, one of the leading medical schools of the country. After practicing medicine for two years in Center county, Pennsylvania, he removed, in July, 1839, to Fremont, then Lower Sandusky, where he commenced the practice of medicine and where he continued to reside until his death. Dr. Wilson had an extensive medical practice, to which he gave hard and faithful service. In May, 1865, he was one of the most prominent founders of the First Ntaional Bank, of Fremont, Ohio, which was the fifth national bank chartered in the United States. He was the vice-president of this bank from its founding until Jan. 27, 1874, when he became its president and so continued until his death. In April, 1882, he was one of the founders of the Fremont Savings Bank, of Fremont, Ohio, and was its first president, and continued to be its president until his death. Dr. Wilson invested largely in real estate, in Sandusky, Wood and Lucas counties. He held many positions of trust in his city and county. Samuel Wilson, the grandfather of Charles G. Wilson, was a prominent merchant, banker and land owner of Central Pennsylvania, and resided in New Berlin, in that State. The great-grandfather of Charles G. Wilson was of New England stock. About 1791, he went to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where, in 1793, he married Rebecca Orwig, and the same year was murdered by the Indians, as he was passing through the forest. He had received a fine education and was a lawyer by profession. Charles G. Wilson's maternal grandfather was James Justice, who was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 18,

1794, of English parentage. When a youth his parents moved to Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1820, he married Eliza Moore, who was of Scotch parentage, and whose grandfather, George Davis, the great-great-grandfather of Charles G. Wilson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. In 1822, he removed to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, where he died, in 1873. James Justice was a soldier in the war of 1812 and took part in the campaigns in Northwestern Ohio. In 1825, at the age of thirty-one years, he was elected as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was commissioned for seven years by Gov. Jeremiah Morrow. In 1832, he was re-elected and was commissioned for an additional seven years by Gov. Duncan McArthur. Judge Justice was largely interested in manufacturing and banking, and was frequently placed by his fellow citizens in positions of public trust. He was a man possessed of a wonderful amount of good, hard, common sense, and had with it an abundant fund of humor that sweetened life and made him always a welcome companion. Charles G. Wilson attended the public schools of Fremont, Ohio, until April, 1863, when he went to the Reverend Brayton's college preparatory school, at Painesville, Ohio, to commence his preparation for college. At this school, among his schoolmates, were a number of Toledo boys—Edward T. Waite, son of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, being his room mate; Frank Smith, son of Dennison B. Smith, and Joe Brown, grandson of General Brown. He remained at this school for a little more than a year and, in September, 1863, he entered Milnor Hall, a college preparatory school, at Gambier, Ohio. In September, 1864, he entered the Freshman class, at Gambier, Ohio, took the four-year classical course, and graduated June 25, 1868, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On June 28, 1871, Kenyon College conferred upon him the additional degree of Master of Arts. In college, he was always prominent in athletics. He played on the first nine of the college baseball team during all his college course, as short-stop and catcher, and, in his Junior and Senior years, was Captain of the nine, being known as the "home-run getter." In these years, he weighed between 130 and 140 pounds, was very active and strong, and made it a rule to practice in the gymnasium nearly every day.

During all his preparatory school and college course, he never encountered any one who could defeat him, either at running or at high or broad jump. In his Freshman year, he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity—the original and always one of the leading college fraternities of the United States. In college, he early became identified with the Nupi Kappa Literary and Debating Society, and during his college course was an ardently active member of the same. In his Senior year, he was president of his class, and was also chosen one of the four editors of the "Kenyon Reveille," a publication then, and still, issued by the Senior class. In 1868, in his Senior year, with four other brother fraternity men of his class, he took the Master's and the two preceding degrees at the Masonic lodge, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, thus perpetuating through life the fraternal relations so happily begun at college. After graduation, he entered the law office of Buckland, Everett & Fowler, at Fremont, Ohio, where he commenced the study of law, and where he continued such study until October, 1869, when he entered the Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Mass. Here he took the full course of two years and, June 28, 1871, was graduated by that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Law. On Sept. 4, 1871, he was admitted to the bar, at Elyria, Ohio, by the old District Court then sitting there. On Oct. 2, 1871, Mr. Wilson took up his residence at Toledo, Ohio, and connected himself with the law office of Pratt & Starr, which consisted of Charles Pratt and Charles C. Starr. In July, 1872, Mr. Starr withdrew from the firm and Mr. Pratt and Mr. Wilson formed a law partnership, as Pratt & Wilson, with offices in the Finlay Building, known as the Chamber of Commerce, at the corner of Summit and Madison streets. This building has since burned. In 1879, Erskine H. Potter was admitted to the firm, which then became Pratt, Wilson & Potter. This partnership continued until 1880, when Mr. Potter withdrew and the firm again became Pratt & Wilson. In 1884, Henry S. Pratt, the oldest son of Charles Pratt, was admitted to the firm, which then became Pratt, Wilson & Pratt. In 1890, Henry S. Pratt withdrew from this partnership, which again became Pratt & Wilson and so continued until Feb. 1, 1895, when it was dissolved by reason of the

election of Judge Pratt to a seat on the Common Pleas bench. Since that time, Mr. Wilson has not been associated with any one in the practice of law. The firm of Pratt & Wilson was among the leaders of the Lucas county bar, and had a large practice in Lucas county and in the other counties of Northwestern Ohio, especially in the adjoining counties of Wood and Ottawa. On Mr. Wilson fell the burden of the business in the outside counties, so that he often wondered to the bar of which county he rightfully belonged. The offices of Pratt & Wilson were on the second floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building, above mentioned, room numbers 24 and 25, until early in 1884, when, with Judge John H. Doyle, they rented, for a term of years, the old brick Gardner residence, at the corner of Madison and Superior streets. This building they arranged for offices, and it was called "Gardner Place." Judge Doyle occupied the first floor, and Pratt & Wilson all the rooms on the second floor, and they made most commodious and comfortable offices. This was then a "pioneer" movement, for before that time St. Clair street was the extreme western boundary for law offices. In 1892, Pratt & Wilson were compelled to vacate these offices, on account of the erection of the present Gardner Building. They then took offices on the fourth floor of the Produce Exchange, numbers 44 and 45. Mr. Wilson continued in these offices, after the dissolution of the firm of Pratt & Wilson, until February, 1897, when he took offices on the fifth floor of the new Gardner Building, numbers 515 and 516, where he has since remained. While engaged in the active practice of his profession, Mr. Wilson was thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles and theory of the law, as well as in the decisions of the courts. He had a retentive and active memory, and when a legal question was presented to him, he could ordinarily give the title of a decision in point, with the volume and page where it could be found. In 1884, the Republicans of Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie, and Huron counties, comprising the First sub-division of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio, nominated Mr. Wilson as their candidate for Common Pleas Judge. This judicial sub-division was largely Democratic. Mr. Wilson ran ahead of his ticket in every county, especially in Lucas county,

where he resided, and for a time after the election his election was conceded, but when the Democratic votes from the wilds of Ottawa county were all counted and returned, it was found that he was beaten by a small majority. This was the year in which Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States. In 1888, Mr. Wilson was again nominated for Common Pleas Judge, by the Republicans of the same counties, but was again unable to overcome the Democratic majority against him. On Nov. 1, 1893, he was chosen a director of the First National Bank, of Fremont, Ohio, and has been re-elected each year since then. On Aug. 5, 1904, he was elected vice-president of that bank, which position he held until April 4, 1905, when he was elected its president, and has each year since been re-elected to that position. During the past six or seven years, he has been interested in the production of crude petroleum oil from wells drilled by him on land owned by him in Sandusky county, Ohio. During the past number of years, he has devoted a great deal of time to the development of his farm property, of which he has a large amount in Lucas, Wood, and Sandusky counties. He is a stockholder in a number of banking institutions, besides the First National Bank of Fremont, and also in industrial corporations. The above matters, together with the care of other property interests, has taken so much of his time of late years that he has substantially withdrawn from the active practice of law. In politics, Mr. Wilson has always been a Republican. When a young man, he took a very active part in politics and was always a delegate to conventions from the old Seventh ward, which then comprised all of the territory from Monroe to Cherry streets, and from Woodruff avenue to the western city line. He was Republican ward committeeman for that ward for years, and he served for many years as a member of the city and county Central and Executive committees. He served as chairman of the Republican City Committee, and was judicial committeeman for Lucas county. He was always among the campaign speakers, who awoke the echoes and stirred up the natives. He is a member of Sanford L. Collins Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, of Toledo, Ohio; a member of the Toledo Club and of the Country Club, and for many years was a

member of the Burns Curling Club. Mr. Wilson's parents were staunch members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and he was baptized in that church, but never became a member of the same. On Sept. 6, 1876, Mr. Wilson was married to Cornelia L., daughter of Isaac E. and Cornelia B. Amsden, of Fremont, Ohio. Two children were born of this marriage—Cornelia A., who is married to William F. Johnson, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Justice Wilson, who married Marion L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, Ohio. Justice Wilson is a member of the Lucas county bar. Mr. Wilson is about five feet nine inches in height and weighs 215 pounds. He has a dark complexion and grayish blue eyes. He has always been an omnivorous reader. He spent his evenings at home, and usually read from early evening until 12 o'clock, or later. He has a large and diversified library of books, which he accumulated as he read them. He has no books for show, and he can truly say that all the books on his shelves are old friends, with whom he has spent many a pleasant hour. He has a great fund of humor and a quick and ready wit, and a good story for every occasion. The "good things" he has said are without number. He has frequently been called upon to act as toast-master at banquets, and he has rarely escaped being down for a response to a toast at the bar and other banquets he has attended.



A. Brueback

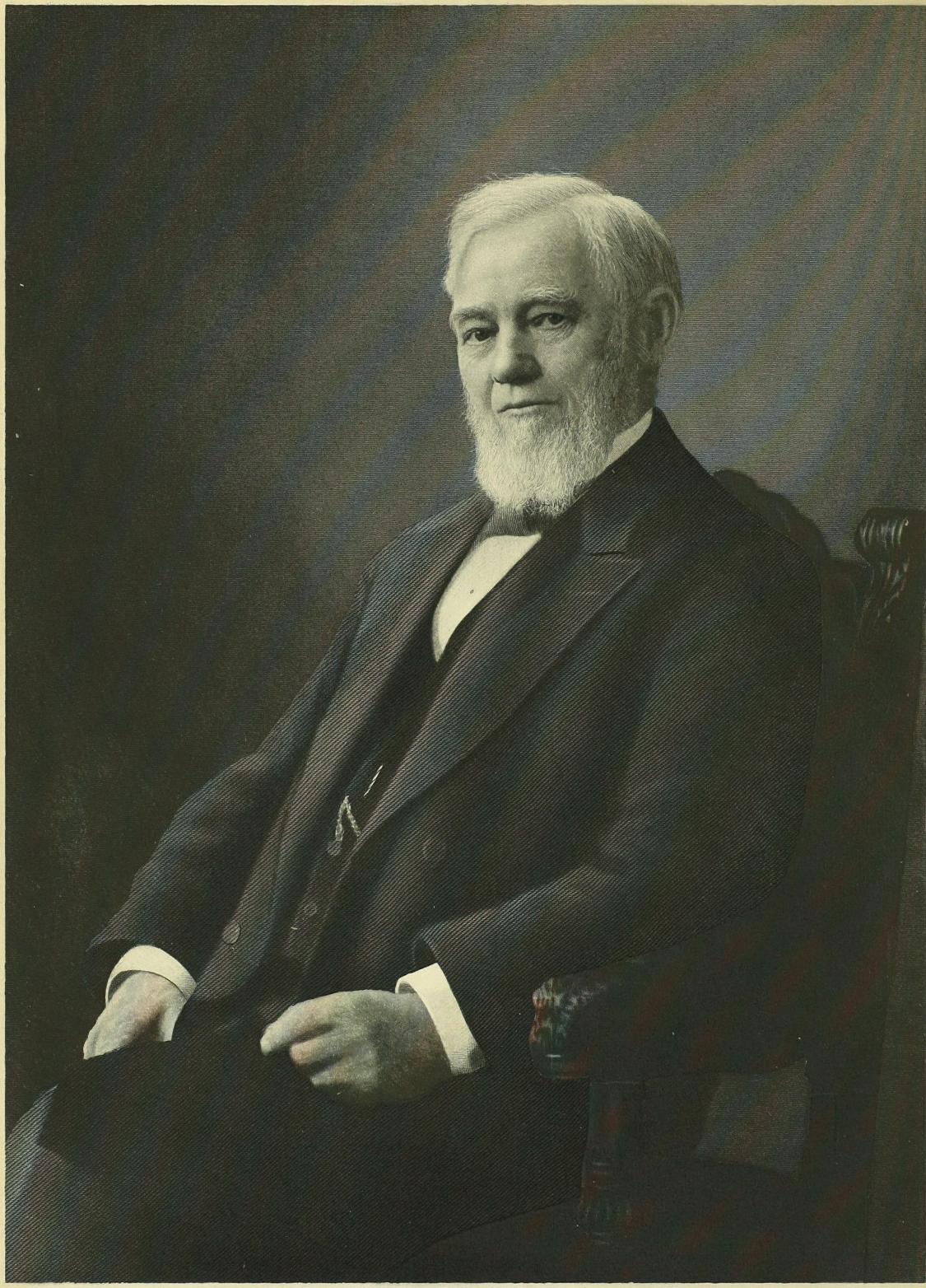
ORVILLE SANFORD BRUMBACK

Orville Sanford Brumback, attorney-at-law, and one of the leaders in legal circles of the city and State, was born on a farm, near Delaware, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1855. He is the son of John Sanford and Ellen (Purmort) Brumback. The father was a direct descendant of an old Virginia family, the progenitor of which emigrated from Switzerland and settled in the Shenandoah valley, in 1760. The mother was of English-French descent, and of a line directly traceable to the eminent jurist, Chancellor Wal-worth. In 1860, the parents left the farm and removed to Van Wert, Ohio, where the father became established in the dry-goods business, but subsequently he became a banker, and, as president of the Van Wert National Bank, was for years one of the most influential and successful citizens of Van Wert; and when he died, in 1897, the whole community mourned a true friend of the people, and an honorable, upright gentleman. By his will, drawn by his son Orville, he requested that his heirs carry out his plans for building and donating a public library to the city of his adoption. The bequest was made optional with his heirs, but they all entered enthusiastically into the project and built a splendid fire-proof stone library, the pride of all its citizens, in one of the parks of Van Wert. This was done before the era of Mr. Carnegie's library benevolence, so that the "Brumback Library" of Van Wert is well regarded as one of the pioneers in this splendid form of philanthropy. The mother, who yet survives her husband, makes her home in Van Wert, where she is well known as a lady of culture and refinement, and is beloved by all who know her. It was largely through her intelligent help and industry that her husband was able to attain the financial success he did. Orville S. Brumback was thoroughly and carefully educated, his father sparing no expense to afford him the opportunity to obtain the highest degree of culture to be attained by attendance upon great educational institutions. Finishing his preparatory work in the Van Wert

schools when he was but sixteen years of age, he matriculated in the classical course at Wooster University. At the end of his Sophomore year, being desirous of availing himself of the larger advantages afforded by the Eastern colleges, he left Wooster to enter the Junior class in Princeton University. Throughout the two years of his work in that renowned institution he maintained the same high standard of scholarship he had accomplished at Wooster. His ability and scholastic attainments soon won him recognition in the minds of students and faculty alike, so that when the time came for the selection of speakers for the commencement exercises of his class he was one of ten chosen out of a class of 130 members, to deliver the commencement day orations. His graduation at Princeton was in the class of 1877, and his selection for the honors of the class was the more marked by reason of his being a Westerner in an institution composed largely of Eastern men, and the fact that but two years of his collegiate work had been done there. The faculty of the institution granted him the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the completion of his college course, and later, in recognition of his prominence in letters, gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Upon his return to Van Wert, immediately after commencement, Mr. Brumback became a student of the law in the office of Col. I. N. Alexander, one of the prominent Ohio lawyers of the old school. After some experience in professional work he became convinced that he was fitted for the practice of law, and acting upon this determination entered the college of law of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1877. In June, two years later, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, conferred by the regents of that institution, and the following winter was successful in passing the examination necessary for admission to practice before the Ohio bar. Coming to Toledo the same year he secured a position as assistant in the office of Dodge & Raymond, one of the largest legal firms of this part of the State at that time. In 1880, he had so far progressed in the acquaintance and esteem of his associates that he felt the time was ripe to open an office of his own, and, acting upon this decision, "hung out his shingle." Ever since then he has made his profession the chief concern of his life, and his

success has demonstrated the wisdom of his choice. His practice has been court work in all kinds of cases, particularizing more especially in corporation litigation. On Jan. 1, 1894, Mr. Brumback, in partnership with Hon. Frank Hurd and Charles A. Thatcher, organized the firm of Hurd, Brumback & Thatcher, which remained intact until the death of Mr. Hurd, in 1896. Out of respect for the deceased member, the surviving partners continued the practice under the same name until the final dissolution of the firm, in November, 1901. Since then Mr. Brumback has had no law partner, and, since June 1, 1907, has had his offices in the Nicholas Building, Suite 530 to 535. Fraternally, socially and in a business way, Mr. Brumback has been identified with the Blue lodge of the Masonic order, the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, and the Lincoln Republican Club. While a student at Wooster, he became a member of the collegiate Greek letter fraternity, Sigma Chi, and, having never lost his interest in the order, has made it the means of keeping in touch with colleges and college men. He has frequently remarked that these associations with young men have amply repaid him for the time spent, by helping to keep him young. He has been honored with the office of Grand Consul in the National body of his fraternity, and at the present time is one of the Grand Trustees of the order. For several years he was trustee and president of the Board of Trustees of the Toledo Public Library. His religious ideas find expression in his membership in the First Congregational Church. In the matters of politics, Mr. Brumback has ever been a staunch and loyal adherent to the principles of the Republican party. In 1885, he became a candidate for Representative in the Ohio legislature. It was the year when John Sherman was being opposed by John R. McLean, of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," for the United States Senate, and the fight for the legislature was strenuous all over the State. For several years Lucas county had been going Democratic, so that it was expected its members in the legislature would continue to be Democratic. Mr. Brumback entered into the campaign, with his characteristic energy, and when the election returns were counted, it was found that he had run far ahead of his ticket, and was elected, while the other Republican legislative can-

dicates were defeated. His election was most vital, for the Republicans only had a majority of one upon joint ballot, with which to re-elect Senator Sherman. If Mr. Brumback had not been elected, John R. McLean would have had one majority. Nor was Mr. Sherman's election without national importance, for it was during this term in the Senate, for which he was thus elected, that he secured the passage of the celebrated Sherman Anti-Trust Law. This was also the year when the Cincinnati election frauds were perpetrated, and Mr. Brumback was appointed on the special committee to investigate the frauds and thereby made quite a reputation over the State. He served two years (1885-1886) in the legislature, and then declined a renomination, believing it unwise to subordinate his law practice to a political career. On Aug. 26, 1881, was solemnized Mr. Brumback's marriage to Miss Jennie Carey, daughter of Simeon B. Carey, a wholesale hardware dealer of Indianapolis, Ind. Two daughters were the issue of this union. Blanche Carey, the elder, graduated at Miss Smead's School for Girls in Toledo, and then entered Vassar College, where she graduated in the class of 1906. On Sept. 16, 1906, she was married to Lyman Spitzer, second son of Adelbert L. Spitzer, and has one daughter, Lydia Carey Spitzer, born Oct. 7, 1909. Mr. Brumback's younger daughter, Lydia Ellen, also graduated at the Smead school, and then attended the Castle school at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. She was married, June 1, 1910, to Horace E. Allen, eldest son of Dr. Horace N. Allen, ex-Minister from the United States to Korea. Mr. Brumback has a beautiful home at 1603 Madison avenue, where he and his charming wife dispense a delightful hospitality.



David Robinson

DAVID ROBISON, JR.

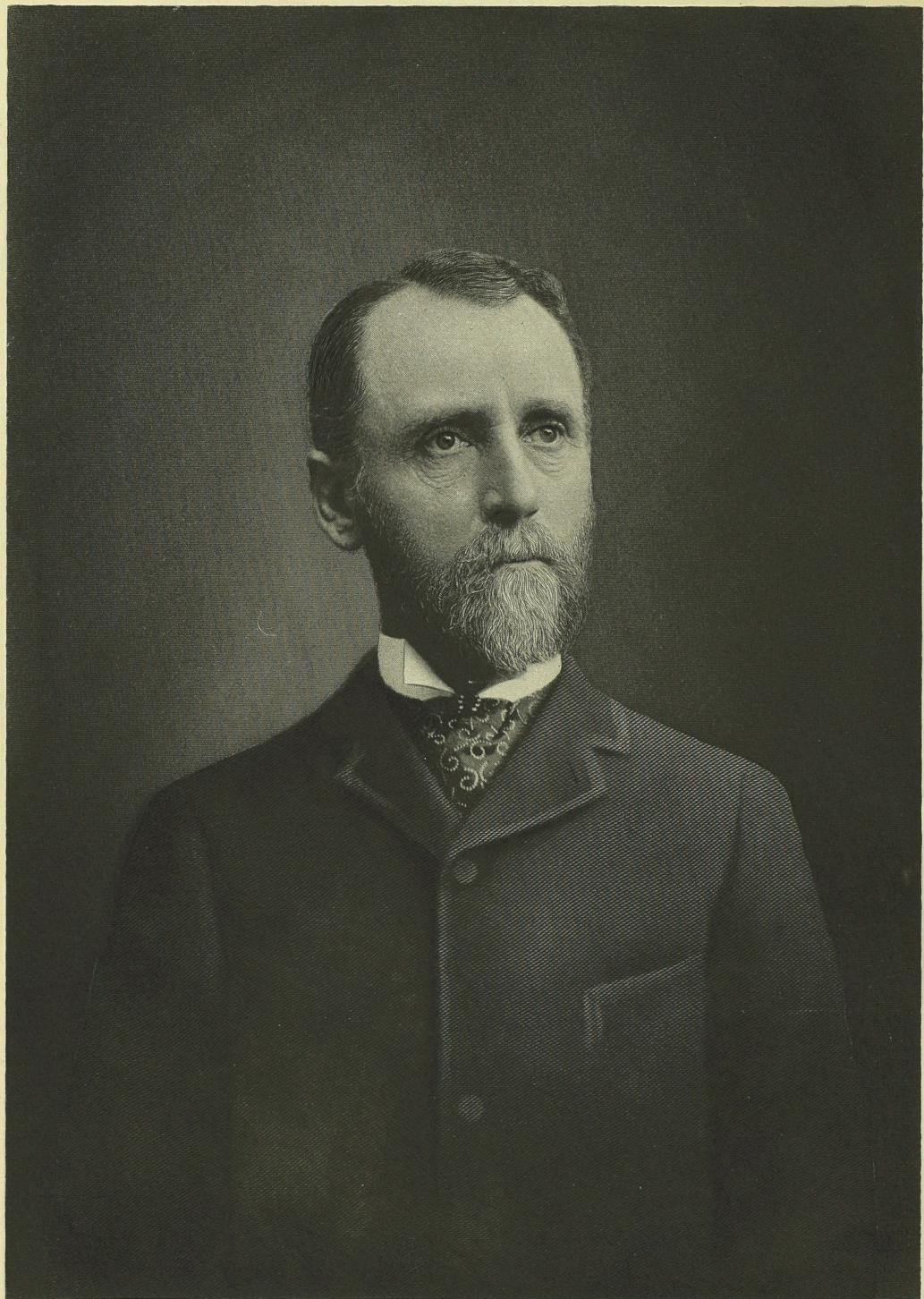
David Robison, Jr., was born at Wooster, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1830, in the family home on Buckeye street, where his father conducted a large tannery. His father, David Robison, Sr., came from old Scotch lineage, his ancestors coming to this country in the Seventeenth century. His mother was of Irish descent, her fore-parents coming from County Antrim, Ireland, to this country, also in the Seventeenth century. In their religious belief, the members of his mother's family were strong Presbyterians, while the father was a Scotch Covenanter. He afterward gravitated into the Presbyterian Church, to which the members of the family have belonged for more than 200 years. Both families settled in Pennsylvania, locating in Cumberland county, which afterward became Franklin county by a sub-division. Mr. Robison's maternal great-grandfather was Robert McConnell, who was born about 1700. He was a man of very strong character and religious belief, and was quite an element in moulding sentiment in that part of the State; and he was a soldier in the Colonial wars. To show the character of the stock from which Mr. Robison came, it is our pleasure to quote from the will of Robert McConnell, as follows: "In the name of God Amen, this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, I, Robert McConnell, of Township Letterkenny, County of Cumberland and Provence of Pennsylvania, yoeman, being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory, in calling to mind the mortality of the body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament; that is to say, and first of all, I give and recommend my soul to God who gave it, and for my body I recommit it to the earth to be buried in a christianlike and decent manner as the discretion of my executors, and nothing doubting, but at the general reserection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God." Mr. Robison's grandfather on his mother's side was John Mc-

Connell, son of Robert McConnell, and a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war; and he marched with his company on foot, at the time of its organization, from Chambersburg to Philadelphia, and remained in the service under Washington during the entire eight years of the war. Mr. Robison's mother, Elizabeth McConnell, was born May 8, 1797, near what is now the Rocky Springs Church, in Franklin county. His father was born July 12, 1793. Their parents were both farmers and their farms joined. The mother of David Robison, Sr., moved to Ohio, in 1806, her husband having died in his 44th year. Mrs. Robison settled near New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio. Afterward, the family moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where Mr. Robison's father learned the trade of tanner and currier. When nineteen years of age, he volunteered in the service of the Union States government for the war of 1812, under the name of David Robertson, which was the family name. He was a member of Capt. William McConnell's company of riflemen, which was of Vance's Odd Battalion, Ohio militia, war of 1812. William McConnell was a cousin of Mr. Robison's mother. David Robison, Sr., his father, was under the command of General Harrison, was at Fort Meigs during the siege, and was one of the selected company sent to Fort Stephenson during its bombardment, Aug. 1 and 2, to aid Major Crogan in the defense of that fort. Nearly 100 years after the battle of Fort Meigs, there was organized the "Maumee Pioneer and Historical Association," which concluded that the time had arrived for erecting a monument commemorating the deeds of the men who had fought and died in that battle. There was erected on the battle grounds of Fort Meigs a magnificent monument, and, Sept. 1, 1908, the monument was unveiled by David Robison, Jr., it being the desire of the association to get one to perform this service whose father had participated in the battle. The honor, therefore, fell to him. At the close of the war, David Robison, Sr., with his brothers—James and Thomas—settled in Wooster, Ohio, and, through a government error in the discharge papers of David Robertson, it was spelled "Robison," and as the family were always called Robison, they adopted that as the family name, but all the other branches of the family still retain the name of Robertson.

The parents of our subject moved to their farm, south of Wooster, Ohio, in 1836, and David Robison, Jr., remained there until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he went into his father's general store, as a clerk. He attended Wooster Academy prior to this, and, later on, when he was eighteen years of age, went to Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and remained there for two years. His class and room mate at that time was the late Hon. William B. Allison, United States Senator from Iowa, which friendship lasted until the death of the Senator, in 1908. On Sept. 1, 1853, Mr. Robison was married to Ann Elizabeth Jacobs, of Wooster, Ohio, a member of one of the old families of the community. She was a woman of most remarkable character, beautiful of features, and kind and gentle in all her bearings. She died at her home in Toledo, in February, 1898, mourned by the entire community, for her great love and kindness to the poor and her many deeds of charity. She was truly a womanly woman and one who was noble in all her acts. Two sons were born of this marriage: James J., in March, 1855, and Willard F., in March, 1857. Mr. Robison acquired the interest of the store from his father and brothers, and also operated a grist mill at Wooster, and was president of the National Bank of Wooster from its organization, in 1871, until he moved to Toledo, in January, 1876. Upon coming to Toledo, he organized the wholesale dry goods firm of Witter, Robison & Wood, Messrs. Witter and Wood coming from Mansfield. He remained in this concern for five years, and then established a dry goods firm at the corner of Adams and Summit streets, in the fall of 1879, under the firm name of Robison & Company, which was composed of himself and two sons. This was continued for several years, the two sons then moving to the West. In March, 1884, Mr. Robison was appointed receiver of the Western Division of the Ohio Central railroad, which position he held for two years, at the end of which time the property was sold. At the same time and for a subsequent period, he was a director in the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad Company, now known as the Ann Arbor railroad. In January, 1886, Mr. Robison, in connection with the late Governor Ashley, John Cummings and the late William Baker, built what is now known as the Toledo, Saginaw

& Muskegon railroad, having a trackage of about 100 miles, running from Muskegon, Mich., to the town of Ashley, a point on the Ann Arbor railroad. After operating this road for two years, it was sold to the Grand Trunk. In the winter of 1889, James J. Robison and Willard F. Robison, the sons of David, having disposed of their banking interests in the West, returned to Toledo, and, in connection with their father, the Toledo Electric Street Railway was built. This road has since passed into the hands of the present Toledo railway system. It composed what is known as the Bancroft Belt, Huron Street, Canton Street, Sherman Street, Forest Cemetery, Indiana Avenue, South Street and Union Depot line, which connected with the Toledo State hospital. During the time that Mr. Robison and his sons operated this road, they built what is known as the Casino, a property now owned by the present street railway company, on the banks of Lake Erie, and which became a very popular resort, until burned, in the summer of 1910. In the fall of 1896, the street railway was sold, and, in March, 1897, Mr. Robison, in connection with other friends, established the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company, which, at the time of its incorporation, was simply the Ohio Savings Bank Company and had a capital stock of \$300,000. Mr. Robison was president of the bank, and his son, James J., was cashier. Later, the Ohio Savings Bank amended its charter, added trust powers and called itself the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company, with a capital stock of \$600,000. Mr. Robison remained its president until 1905, at which time he found that the duties were getting too heavy for a man of his years, and his son, James J., took his place. Mr. Robison remained chairman of the Board of Directors. Later, in January, 1910, this bank took over the Dollar Savings Bank & Trust Company, another financial institution of Toledo. The Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company then increased its capital to \$850,000, and has about \$500,000 surplus and profit. In the year 1900, David Robison, Jr., and his two sons, together with William Hardee, Edward Ford, John Cummings, T. H. Tracy, and George Metzger, located and built the Terminal Belt Line, known as the Toledo Railways & Terminal Company, a property that cost over \$3,500,000 to build. The history and great value of this enterprise is well known to the

people of Toledo. In 1906, while Mr. Robison was active in the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company, the company purchased the old Law Building site, at the corner of Madison and Superior streets, upon which the bank erected the beautiful Ohio Building. This building was virtually a success from its completion, and is looked upon as one of the finest structures in the State, being, as the public knows, finished in white terra cotta, and it is a most imposing structure. Mr. Robison was always a public-spirited man, and, during his more than sixty years of active business life, was foremost in all public enterprises, and was a large subscriber to every enterprise that meant advancement to his home town and the interest of the community at large. David Robison, Jr., belongs to what is known among our old friends as an "old school type" of gentleman; a man of excellent bearing; quiet in his disposition, and a gentleman of the very highest character, whose work was always looked upon as absolutely reliable, and if "Uncle David" said anything, it was always taken to be true. He has always had a faculty for making friends, and it is doubtful if there is any man who ever lived in Lucas county who can count more friends than the subject of our sketch. He has passed his eightieth year, is hale and hearty, is down to business early in the morning, and is an example for every young man in this community to look up to, whereby they can see and know what sterling characteristics, a kind heart, strong mind and a generous nature brings to mankind in general.



James T. Caw

JAMES SECOR

James Secor, deceased, was born in the town of Goshen, Orange county, New York, Dec. 11, 1834, and he died in Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1901. He was a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Ketcham) Secor, and was one of a family of twelve children, of whom there are now but two living—Mrs. Edward Bissell, of Toledo, and Mrs. Samuel Kinney, of Adrian, Mich. The first American ancestor of the Secor family emigrated from France at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots and settled in New Rochelle, N. Y., and the Ketchams were an old New England family. Benjamin Secor, the father of James, was a farmer by occupation, and in 1844 moved from the State of New York to Lenawee county, Michigan, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits. James Secor received a common school education, such as was afforded by the pioneer surroundings of his youth, and he remained with his father on the farm until he had reached the age of twenty years. Then, in 1854, he came to Toledo, where an elder brother, Joseph, was a member of the firm of Secor, Berdan & Company, jobbers of groceries, and with that firm James Secor accepted a clerkship. The house of Secor, Berdan & Company was established in 1836 by the late V. H. Ketcham. In 1854 Mr. Ketcham retired, Mr. Berdan purchasing his interest, and a new firm was formed under the name of Secor, Berdan & Company, George Secor, a former employe, being admitted as a partner. He retired in 1856, and Joseph K. Secor and Mr. Berdan continued the business under the old firm name. After accepting a clerkship with this firm, James Secor adapted himself to his work and showed good business instinct, which was soon appreciated, and in 1858 he was admitted to partnership in the firm and made general manager. At the same time, Maro Wheeler and John B. Ketcham, both of whom were former salesmen with the old firm, were also admitted as partners. James Secor occupied the position of manager of the vast interests of the concern for a period of thirty years, retiring in 1888, and under his guidance the firm

to the business community, in which he had long wielded a tremendous influence; to the church people of Toledo, who always found him a faithful ally, and to the charitable institutions, to which he was a liberal contributor.



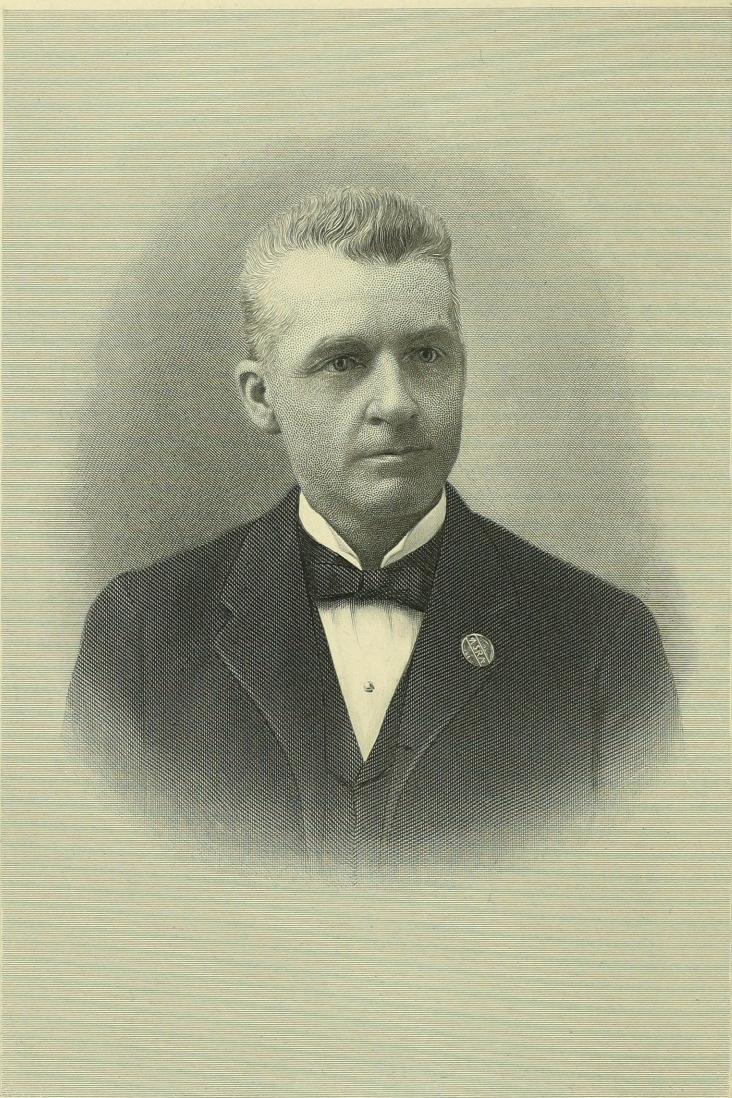
W. J. Warbridge

WILLIAM SPOONER WALBRIDGE

William Spooner Walbridge, one of the prominent business men in the city of Toledo, was born in the city of Boston, Mass., the son of Levi and Isabella Clarissa (Lovering) Walbridge, Sept. 19, 1854. The Walbridge family traces its ancestry back to a Henry Walbridge, who, history states, located in Norwich, Conn., as early as 1681. They were his direct descendants who early migrated to Vermont and became pioneers in that State. William Spooner Walbridge's paternal grandparents were Amos and Lavinia (Gillette) Walbridge, and his paternal great-grandparents were Henry and Martha (Read) Walbridge. Henry Walbridge was in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution, serving as a sergeant in one of the companies organized to free the American colonies from British domination. Subsequently, he won renown and a captaincy in the force which drove back the Indian marauders who burned Royalton, Vt. Captain Walbridge was born in Stafford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1738, and passed away in Randolph, Vt., in 1818, at the advanced age of eighty years. Another of Mr. Walbridge's ancestors took part in the same struggle. He was John Gillette, his great-grandfather on his paternal grandmother's side. John Gillette's wife was Jemima (Smalley) Gillette. Some of the few records preserved mention John Gillette as having been on the pay-roll of Serg. Nathaniel Thorp's company in the regiment of Col. Joel Marsh; and history also shows that he was connected with the company of Capt. Joshua Hazen, in Col. John Woods' regiment, and subsequently in Col. John Safford's regiment. Mr. Walbridge's maternal grandfather, Maj. John Lovering, won distinction as a leader in one of the battalions that assisted in the repulse of the British, in the War of 1812; and, in turn, his father, Lieut. John Lovering, a native of Hampton, N. H., receives mention in Dow's History of Hampton as a member of the American army opposing Burgoyne's army, which met defeat in its effort to divide the Continental force in the War for American

independence. The Lovering family was one of the original settlers of Hampton, N. H. Levi Walbridge was born in Randolph, Vt., and his wife in Hampton, N. H. Both are now deceased, and their remains rest side-by-side in the cemetery at Boston. The father, Levi Walbridge, was a furniture dealer in Boston all his life, part of the time under the firm name of Brooks & Walbridge Bros., succeeded by Sawyer, Walbridge & Briggs, of which W. S. Walbridge was a member; and later in the partnership of Walbridge & Briggs. He was a member of the order of Free & Accepted Masons, having attained to the Thirty-second degree, and at the time of his demise was associated with St. Paul's Blue Lodge, of South Boston, and the Massachusetts Consistory. Five children were born to the parents, of whom but two survive—Mrs. Osmon C. Webster, of Winchester, Mass., a suburb of Boston; and the subject of this review. William Spooner Walbridge received his scholastic training in the public schools of his native city, and, before he had attained his majority, accepted a position in the furniture business in which his father was interested as a partner. He became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, so that, after the father's demise, he took the parent's place as a member of the firm. For ten years he continued in this business, and then, in 1898, he severed his connection with the firm to move west, to Toledo, and identify himself as treasurer of the Toledo Glass Company. This last named concern was the tree from which all the other branches of the extensive glass industry have sprung. Success attended his every move with the Toledo Glass Company and soon enabled him to invest his money and give a portion of his time to other enterprises, in the organization of which he has been a leading figure. At the present time, besides serving as treasurer of the Toledo Glass Company, he holds the same office with the Owens Bottle Machine Company, the Owens European Bottle Machine Company, the Northwestern Ohio Bottle Company, and the Kent Machine Company. Among his other business interests are directorships in the Northern National Bank and the Citizens' Safe Deposit & Trust Company. Fraternally and socially, Mr. Walbridge is identified with the Toledo Club, in which he was formerly president, and also holds the same office in the Anthony

Wayne Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. While a resident of Boston, he became a member of William Parkman Lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, of which he is now a past master, and also took the Thirty-second degree in the order in the Massachusetts Consistory, of Boston. At present, however, he is not actively affiliated with any branch of Masonic work. The Toledo Country Club is another one of the social organizations with which he is allied. On Oct. 25, 1882, occurred Mr. Walbridge's marriage, in Newton, Mass., to Miss Alice Langdon Libbey, a daughter of William Langdon and Julia (Miller) Libbey, and a sister of Edward D., who has given such an impetus to the various glass industries of Toledo, as well as to artistic work, by his contributions to the Toledo Museum of Art. Mrs. Walbridge was born in Chelsea, Mass., and received her preparatory education in the schools of Boston, completing her course by work in the Lasell Seminary, at Newton, Mass. She is a direct descendant of John Libbey, who settled in Saco, Me., as early as 1634. Mrs. Walbridge is a member of the Toledo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is actively interested in charitable and philanthropic work. Two children have come to bless the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge. Marie, the elder, was born in Newton, Mass., and was graduated at Vassar College, after completing a preparatory course in the East. Edward Langdon, the younger, was born in Winchester, Mass., and was educated in Eastern institutions. He is now connected with his father in the glass industry. Both children make their home with their parents, at 2004 Parkwood avenue. Mr. Walbridge's offices are located in rooms 1401-1419 Nicholas Building.



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Albion E. Lang

ALBION E. LANG

Albion E. Lang, president of the Toledo Railways & Light Co., was born Sept. 12, 1849, at Huntington, Lorain county, Ohio. He attended school at Wellington, Ohio, until he was twelve years of age, at which time the death of his father caused the removal of the family to Oberlin, where Albion studied telegraphy. In 1863, he was employed as night telegraph operator for the C. S. & C. R. R. at Clyde, Ohio, and he remained with this company as operator, until 1868, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the telegraph department of the road, stationed at Sandusky. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Lang came to Toledo as an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and with this company he remained until 1874; during the greater part of this time he was assigned to the duty of taking night press reports and devoted much of his leisure time to the study of various branches, which he thought would be of practical value to him in his career. He resigned his position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the autumn of 1874, and, in partnership with Mr. Price and Mr. McIntosh, attorneys-at-law, purchased a set of abstract books and opened an abstract office. Mr. Price and Mr. McIntosh are since deceased, and it was only a short time until the firm became Lenderson, Lang & Co. Mr. Lang pursued the study of law, in addition to his business duties, and was admitted to the bar, in 1878. He purchased an interest in the Monroe & Dorr Street railway, in 1881, became its president, and, during his official connection with the railway, was influential in effecting the consolidation of the several street railway lines of the city, in January, 1885. Mr. Lang became vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Street Railways of Toledo, in September, 1888. This corporation had, with one exception, absorbed all the street railways previous to this time, and it required a man of great executive ability to systematize the mammoth enterprise and plan the detailed arrangements of the street transit facilities, to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing

business. His success in improving the service offered to the public by the street railways brought Mr. Lang into favorable notice, and in this capacity, as well as in others, he has shown himself to have the welfare of the community entirely at heart. The rise and progress of Mr. Lang have been part and parcel of the rise and progress of Toledo; his history is the history of the city street railways, factories and prosperity, for he has been closely identified with all of them. With limited opportunities and without assistance, he has demonstrated the possibilities of an American boy; he has shown that energy, thrift, industry and principle can still open the portals of success and lead to eminence. From the successful management of a small street-car line, he became manager and director of a corporation, employing thousands of men and millions of dollars of capital. In addition to this, Mr. Lang is a large-hearted and public-spirited citizen, and combines in his personality the successful business man and the philanthropist. In 1895, the Toledo Traction Company was formed, and it acquired, during his presidency, all the street railway lines, together with all of the electric lighting business of the city. The traction company was absorbed by the Toledo Railways & Light Company, in 1901, and he was made president of the same, remaining at the head of this company until 1903. Mr. Lang gave the best and most fruitful years of his life to the service of the company and, in 1903, he felt that the affairs of the company had been brought into such order that he could safely leave his position of great trust and responsibility in the hands of one of the younger officers and retire from active service, retaining the post of chief adviser and counsellor to a new incumbent. The company could not, however, be persuaded to agree with Mr. Lang in this matter, and he was re-elected to the position of president, in August, 1908. He has proved himself to be indispensable, and remains in office to the present time, although he has insisted upon being relieved of all routine work that could be shifted to other shoulders. Mr. Lang is by nature essentially a business man, and a business man upon a grand scale; some part of his success is due, perhaps, to his early training, in the overcoming of obstacles, but obstacles are only a blessing to such characters as have the fortitude to overcome them. He is undoubtedly the

possessor of remarkable administrative ability, joined to a keen insight into human nature, and the power to make large plans, suited to larger needs than the average person can conceive the necessity for. The Newsboys' Association is a city philanthropic enterprise which engages the enthusiasm and interest of Mr. Lang; he is director, trustee, and vice-president of this society, and was the donor of the lot, valued at \$20,000, upon which the Newsboys' Building and Auditorium stands, and of \$10,000 toward the erection of the edifice. As director of the Toledo branch of the Ohio Humane Society, Mr. Lang devotes a large amount of time and energy to the promotion of that good work, and is trustee of the \$50,000 bequest of the late John T. Newton to the society. He was president of the American Street Railway Association in the years 1898 and 1899. Other organizations in which Mr. Lang is an influential member, are as follows: The Toledo Museum of Art, in which he is a director; the Toledo Club, the Inverness Club, the Toledo Yacht Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter, of Toledo. Mr. Lang married a daughter of Robert H. Folger, of Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Lang have an apartment on Glenwood avenue and a summer home, with 160 acres of land, at Cornish Hills, N. H., where they spend the major portion of the warm weather.

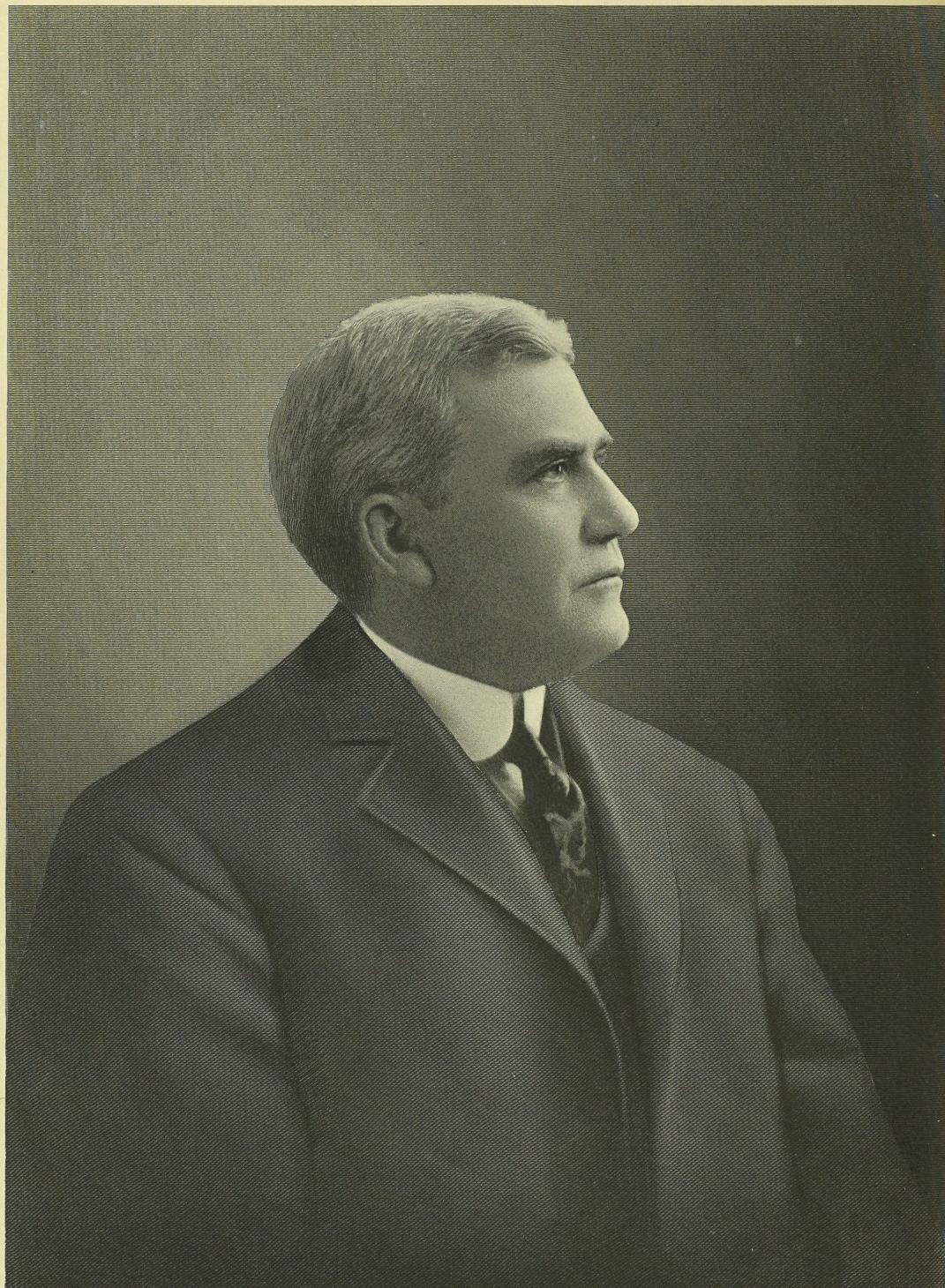


R.B. Wilson

ROBERT BRUCE WILSON

Robert Bruce Wilson is a lawyer of high standing at the Toledo bar, having offices at 462-463 Spitzer Building, and he devotes his attention exclusively to patents and patent causes, trade marks and copyrights, being recognized as an authority upon matters pertaining to that branch of his profession. Mr. Wilson was born in Warren county, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1839, the son of Robert and Martha (Smith) Wilson, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. They were among the early settlers of Warren county, Ohio, and there the father followed farming and became very prominent in that section of the state as a leading man of affairs. He served as treasurer of Warren county for a total of about fifteen years, and he also served several terms in the Ohio legislature. He was one of the best known and most highly respected men in Warren county. To him and his good wife there were born seven sons and one daughter, only three of whom are now living. Six of the sons served in the Union army, Judge William W. Wilson as major of the Seventy-ninth Ohio infantry, and James was a member of the Third Ohio infantry. Three of the sons became prominent as lawyers, the eldest being Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Indiana, who was a leading member of the bar of that State, represented the Fourth district in Congress two terms, and later practiced his profession in Washington, D. C. He achieved a national reputation. The second son, Judge William W. Wilson, of Warren county, Ohio, was one of the prominent members of the bar in that section of the State. Robert Bruce Wilson, who was named in honor of the great Scottish patriot, received his literary education in the old Lebanon Academy, now called the National Normal School, in his native county, and in preparation for his life's work began the study of law. While thus engaged, the dark cloud of civil war darkened the land and the young law student closed his volume of Blackstone and offered his services to his country. He enlisted, in April, 1861, as a member of Company F,

in the Twelfth Ohio infantry, and was made fourth sergeant upon the organization of the regiment. Faithfully performing the duties assigned him, he was successively promoted to first sergeant, then to second lieutenant, and later became adjutant of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio infantry. He then served in the field as assistant acting adjutant-general of General McCook's brigade, and remained in the service from the beginning until the close of hostilities. After peace was again restored, he returned to his home in Ohio and resumed the study of law, and he successfully passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Shortly afterward he accepted the position of deputy assessor of internal revenue, the duties of which he performed for two years, and he then established himself in the practice of his profession at Dayton. He remained in this place but one year, however, and then, Cincinnati offering greater opportunities, he removed to that city and practiced law there from 1871 until 1895. On account of the condition of his health he gave up general practice in that year, and removing to Toledo lived in practical retirement for some time. Idleness, however, is very irksome to one whose life has been strenuous, and Mr. Wilson decided to re-enter the practice as a patent attorney. In this department of the legal profession he has met with unqualified success, and he seems to be particularly adapted to this branch of the practice. In politics he gives an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, fraternally he is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, and his religious faith is expressed by membership in the Collingwood Presbyterian Church. On Oct. 30, 1869, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Isabella Gould, of Warren county, Ohio, daughter of John F. Gould, who was the owner of the Franklin Furnace, one of the large iron furnaces on the Ohio river. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson there were born three children—Grace Margaret, Sterling G. and Cedric Harold—the daughter and eldest son (now deceased) being graduates of Woodward High School, in Cincinnati, and the youngest son, of the Toledo High School. The family home is pleasantly located at 934 Grand avenue, in Toledo.

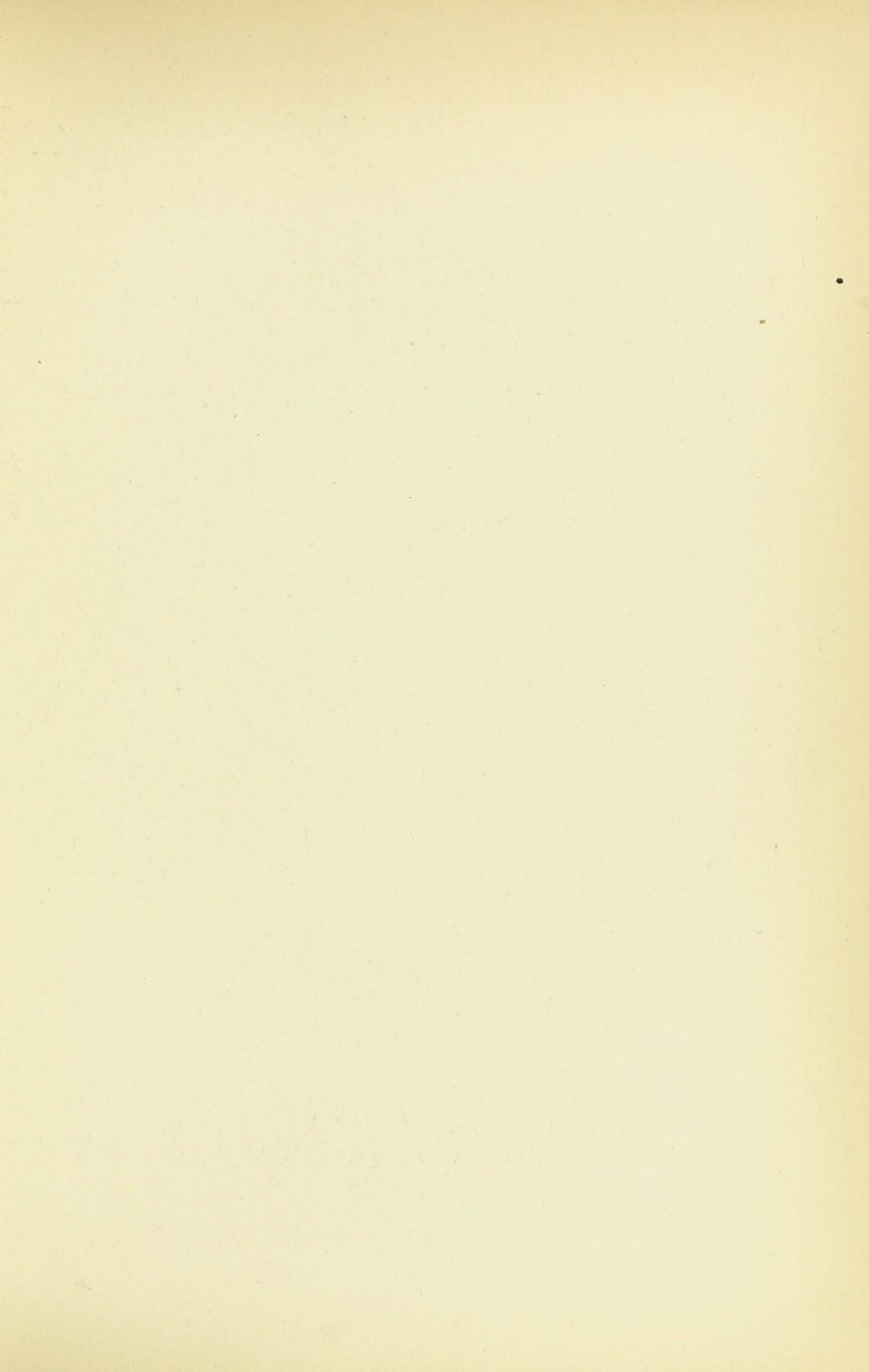


M. J. Owners

MICHAEL JOSEPH OWENS

Michael Joseph Owens, whose advanced ideas on matters pertaining to the inventing and manufacturing of glass-working machinery have given him great prominence among people interested in that branch of industry, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Mason county, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1859. His parents were John and Mary (Chapman) Owens, both natives of the Emerald Isle, and who migrated from County Wexford to America in the early forties. Michael J. Owens commenced his industrial career at Wheeling, Va., in the works of the Hobbs-Brockunier Company, and he helped to build the Union Flint Glass Works, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, in 1882. His introduction to Toledo occurred in 1888, when he engaged with the Libbey Glass Company, and he managed the factory of that concern at Findlay, Ohio, in 1891 and 1892. During the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 he had charge of the Libbey Glass Works' factory, which was in operation on the exposition grounds, and in 1895, in connection with Edward D. Libbey, he organized the Toledo Glass Company, for the purpose of operating a patented tumbler-blowing machine. Later, the patents and the plant for manufacturing his invention were sold to the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1898 Mr. Owens secured letters-patent upon the Owens Bottle Machine. Again in connection with E. D. Libbey, he organized the Owens Bottle Machine Company, for the purpose of building and promoting this particular bottle-manufacturing device, and it is now extensively operated in the United States and Canada and throughout Europe. In furthering the manufacture of this important invention Mr. Owens built the Owens European Bottle Machine Company's plant at Manchester, England, and on the sale of the patents for the Eastern hemisphere and South America, to a European syndicate, he assisted the Apollinaris Company to construct and operate its plant, at Rheinahr, Germany. He is at present engaged as general manager of the Owens Bottle Machine Company, and his

residence is at Toledo. He was married in 1890 to Miss Mary McKelvey. It is to such men as Mr. Owens that the public is indebted for the advancement in the field of manufacture. Each invention is a theory in its embryotic state, but the theories of today are the common practice of tomorrow, and thus the world advances in every line of endeavor.





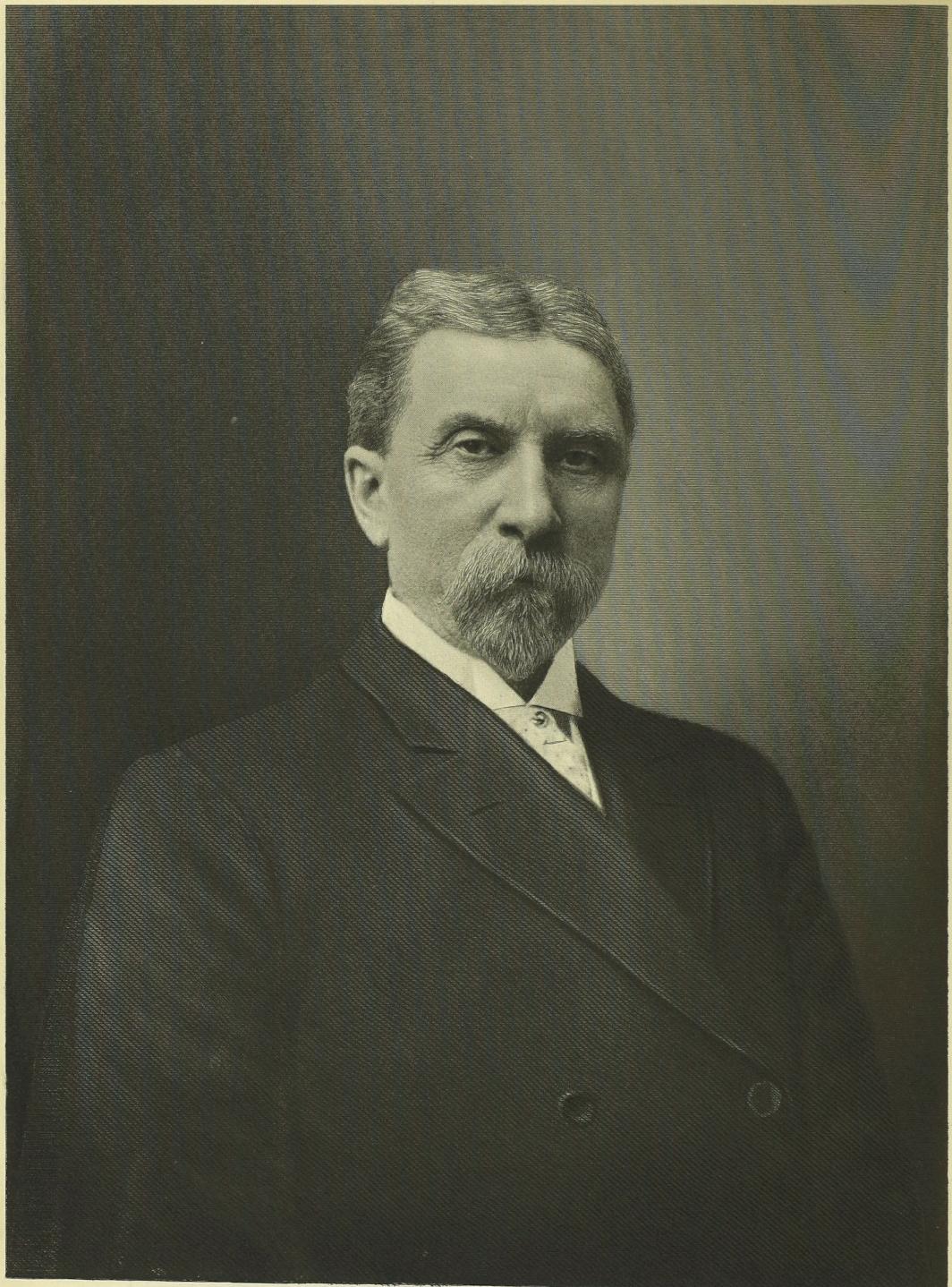
Frank M. Hala

FRANK M. SALA

Hon. Frank M. Sala, a former judge of the Police Court of the city of Toledo and one of the prominent and able members of the Toledo bar, was born at Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, sixteen miles north of Canton, Feb. 14, 1863. He is the son of Benjamin and Theisbe (McDaniel) Sala, the former a native of Canton and the latter of Harrisburg, Pa. The paternal grandfather, George Augustus Sala, came to Canton from his birthplace, in Saxony, Germany, at an early date, and settled in Canton, where he established the first drug store and pharmacy located in the city. He was a man of learning in scientific lines, and was well read in many other branches of education. The father, Benjamin Sala, was a merchant tailor and a cutter of ability, and spent the entire working period of his life at that trade. He came to Toledo, in the spring of the year 1876, and he and his wife spent the balance of their lives here. During the Civil war he served as a member of an Ohio volunteer regiment, and was engaged in many of the historic battles of that great interneceine struggle. In later years, he was identified with Forsyth Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also with the Masonic order. He was a life-long Republican in his political views. Six of the children born to the parents grew to maturity. Alice, the eldest, who died in 1903, was the wife of Major Roatch, of Malvern, Ohio. Mrs. John Klauser is living in Oil City, Pa., and Mrs. Charles Croll resides in her fine country home, near Sylvania. Melton Sala and two sons are engaged in the manufacture of ladies' fine suits, in Minerva, Ohio, with a branch office in Canton, and two other sons are ministers of the gospel. Justin B. Sala never married, and now makes his home with his brother, Frank, in Toledo. Frank M. Sala is the youngest child of his parents. The first five years of his educational training were spent in the Knox county schools, and, when he was but thirteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Toledo. In this city he continued his studies, and was within one year of graduation from

the high school when ill health compelled him to leave the institution. For some time following, he devoted himself to studying in a literary and scientific course, under the instruction of private tutors, among them such eminent teachers as Prof. Friedberg; and he also studied elocution under the instruction of Mrs. Dr. Logan. When his health had been sufficiently regained, he entered the law office of Ritchie, Howe & Ritchie, as a student. Devoting himself earnestly to his studies, mastering each point as it came to him, and making the best of his opportunities, he completed his course in four years and passed, most creditably, the examination submitted by the State Board of Law Examiners for applicants for admission to the bar, and was admitted to practice. During the last year of Hon. James Southard's (afterward Congressman) term as prosecuting attorney for Lucas county, Mr. Sala served as his assistant, and, in 1901 and 1902, was chosen to act as police judge of the city. After leaving the bench he entered into a law partnership with Judge Ritchie, under the firm name of Ritchie & Sala. When the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, a year later, he practiced alone until Feb. 1, 1909, when the firm of Sala & Carabin was organized, the junior member being Frank A. Carabin, who had been an assistant of Mr. Sala for two years prior to the organization of the firm. As a criminal lawyer, Mr. Sala has gained an enviable record, not only in the city but throughout the county and the State as well, and it is said that, with the possible exception of Judge Ritchie, he has had for trial more criminal proceedings than any other attorney in Toledo. Before a jury, his clearness of logic, his interpretation of knotty points in the law, and his lucidity in summing up a situation, bring him many favorable verdicts. Of late years, he has been making a thorough study of the more advanced points of the corporation statutes, with a view to devoting himself more especially to that branch of the legal practice, and there can be no doubt that he will make as great a success in that phase of the law as he has in the practice of the criminal code. Politically, Mr. Sala is closely affiliated with and a strong believer in the principles of the Republican party, but, aside from his term as police judge and the year he served as assistant prosecuting attorney, he has never held public office. In a social, fraternal and

business way, he is identified with the Toledo Business Men's Club, the Knights of Pythias, the Lucas County Bar Association, and Toledo Lodge, No. 197, of the order of Eagles. In the last named lodge he has been the incumbent of the office of president, three successive years. His religious relations are with the Christian Church, of Toledo. Mr. Sala is married to Miss Adda Lu Verna Collins, the ceremony having occurred Oct. 23, 1885, in Oil City, Pa., where Mrs. Sala was born and reared. Her father, J. D. Collins, was formerly a prominent merchant of Oil City, Pa., but at the present time is proprietor of a large hotel in San Diego, Cal., and also manages large oil and lumber interests there. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sala. Rosa B., the eldest, now Mrs. Frederick Alexander, is a graduate of the Toledo High School, in the class of 1905, subsequently completed a course in the Law Froebel Kindergarten School, and for two years prior to her marriage was engaged as a kindergarten teacher in the Toledo public schools. Earl V., the second child, is now proprietor of the new Superior Art Store, at 318 Superior street, in Toledo; and Errett, the youngest, is a student in the high school. The Sala home is beautifully located, at 2151 Lawrence avenue. Mr. Sala's offices are Rooms 321 and 322, Valentine Building. He was the first tenant to move into the building, when it was completed, and has continued to keep his headquarters there ever since.

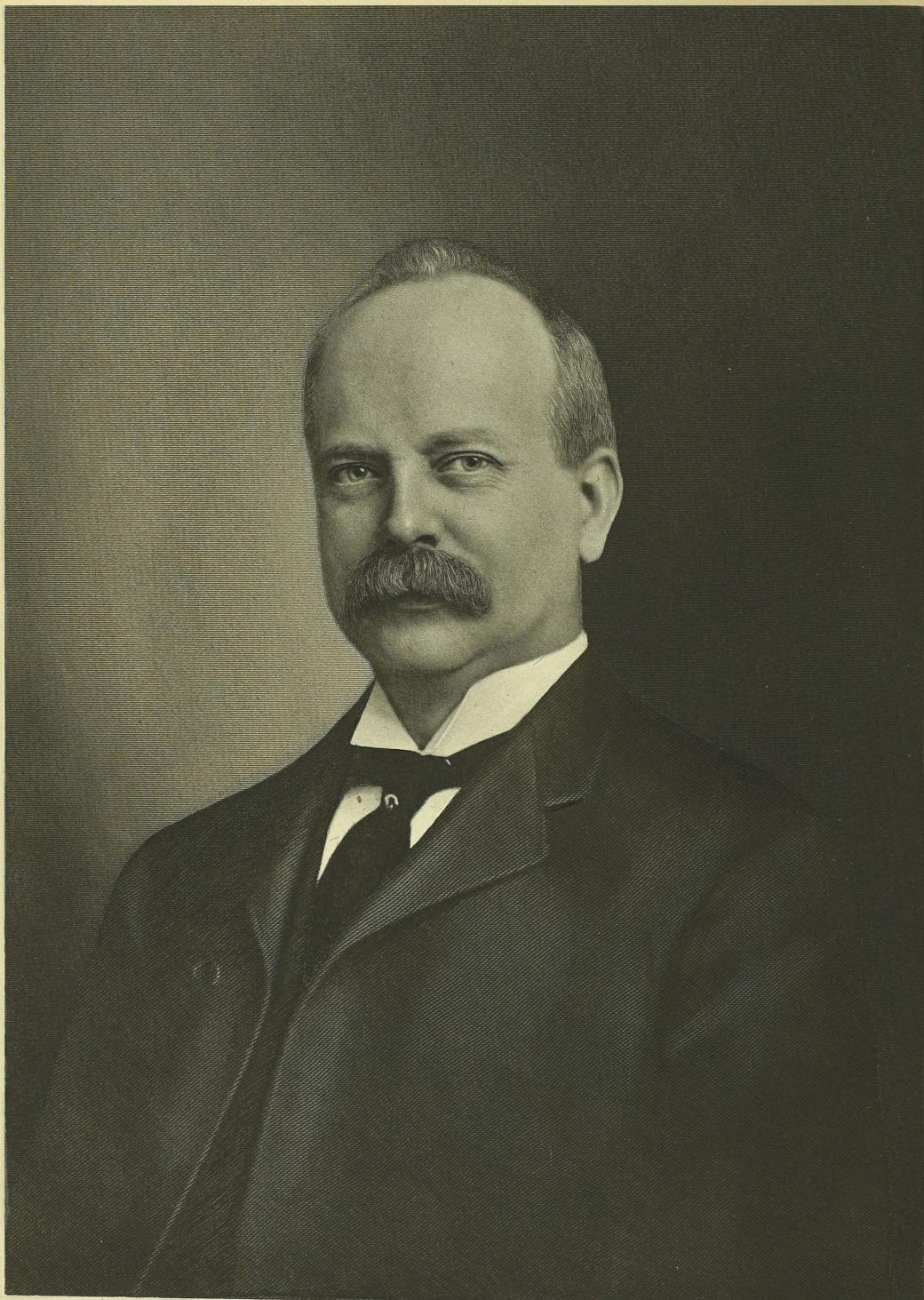


W.W. Brewster

WILLIAM H. SIMMONS

William H. Simmons, deceased, founder, and for many years president and treasurer of the Simmons Boot & Shoe Company, of Toledo, was given birth, July 12, 1837, at Toronto, Canada. Upon becoming an orphan, at the youthful age of fourteen, he left the old homestead in his native town and started forth to make his own way in the world. After passing two years at Syracuse, N. Y., he went to Adrian, Mich., where for several years he was clerk in a hardware store, and though he received but fifty dollars, maintenance included, as compensation for his first year's labor, at this early day he displayed that frugality and foresight which characterized his later years, by saving every penny of his hard earned salary. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Simmons entered the commissary department of the Federal forces, at Chicago, and later returned to Adrian, where, three separate times, he presented himself for service in the Union Army, only to be rejected because of his poor physical condition. He came to Toledo in 1865, and launched forth in the leather industry with a young man named Orlando C. Smith, under the firm title of Smith & Simmons, in a small building on Summit street, near Monroe. In 1879, George H. Peabody, at that time a capitalist at Boston, Mass., was admitted to membership in the firm, which became Smith, Simmons & Peabody, and the scope of the business was at that time so enlarged as to include the manufacture and jobbing of boots and shoes. The concern was incorporated, in the year 1894, under the title of the Simmons Boot & Shoe Company, and from that time until his demise, in 1906, the subject of this review was president and treasurer of the company. For twenty-three years the headquarters of this concern has been at 122-124 Huron street, and the business has been developed so rapidly that it is today one of the largest boot and shoe establishments in the State. Mr. Simmons was ever closely identified with the commercial development of Toledo, ever having at heart the material

progress and welfare of his beloved city. For many years he was closely identified with the affairs of Trinity Episcopal Church, serving as warden for several years, and he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Northern National Bank. On Sept. 7, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Young, of Adrian, Mich., to whom was born one son, Francis William, who is now president of the Simmons Boot & Shoe Company, and resides with his mother in their beautiful home, at 2115 Collingwood avenue, Toledo. After having been in New York, where he contracted a severe cold, which later developed into pneumonia, the father passed away at his home, April 3, 1906, leaving behind him the record of a usefully and profitably lived career, to which his family and relatives may well point with pride and admiration, and which should prove a source of inspiration to all becoming familiar with it, especially the penniless youth starting forth in the great battle of life, without the assistance of either gold or family influence.



Harry E. King.

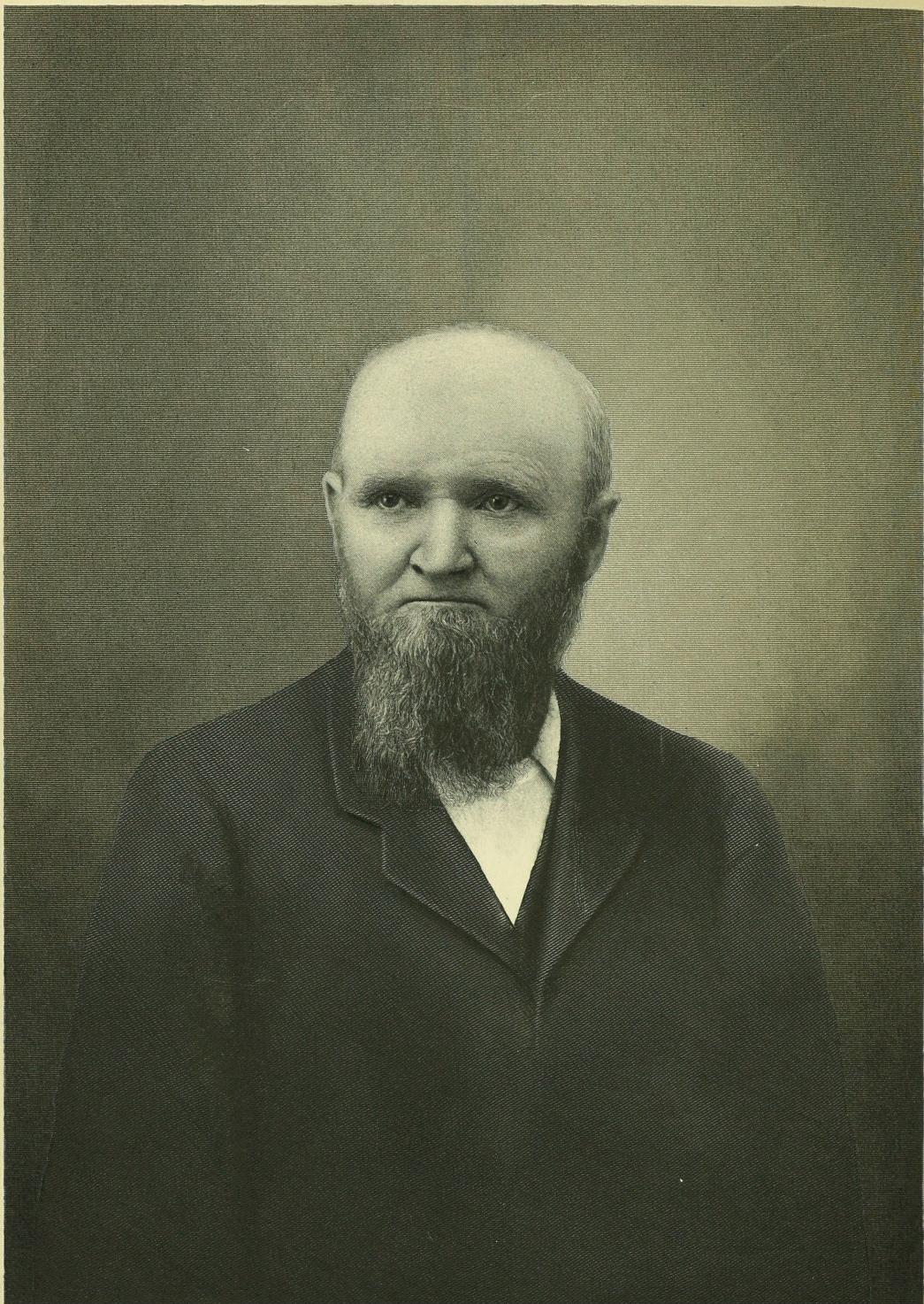
HARRY ELDRIDGE KING

Harry Eldridge King, a well known lawyer of Toledo, Ohio, was born near Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland, May 12, 1857, the son of Capt. Alexander and Lavinia M. (Collins) King, both of whom were natives of the State of Virginia. He is a descendant on both sides of families who were prominent, respectively, in the early history of the Old Dominion and of Maryland. His paternal grandfather, Col. Alexander King, was a member of the Virginia General Assembly in 1802-12, and his maternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Tomlinson, was first elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1791, and by subsequent elections served in that body during the sessions of 1786-7, 1801, 1804-5, 1807, 1811, 1819, and 1822. Members of the Tomlinson family are frequently mentioned in the annals of Allegany county, and were active participants in all movements for the general welfare. Capt. Alexander King, the father of the subject of this sketch, remained with his father at the Virginia homestead until shortly after reaching his majority, when he removed to Cumberland, Md., where for years he was engaged in the mercantile business. After retirement, he passed the closing years of his life on a beautiful plantation about six miles north of Cumberland, near the present village of Ellerslie. His superior ability, sterling integrity and independence of character were soon recognized by the citizens of Allegany county, and brought him into considerable prominence. In 1837, he was elected one of the first trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Cumberland, Md., with which he was always allied. He served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners from 1843 to 1845, and was one of the judges of the Orphans' Court from 1856 to 1864. He acquired the title of captain in a local military organization known as the "Cumberland Guards," which he commanded, and in which position he displayed signal courage when called upon to aid in the suppression of rioting near Cumberland, in 1843, during the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal.

At the outbreak of the Civil war, though living in a community where sentiment was divided and the Southern cause had many sympathizers, he promptly arrayed himself upon the side of the Union and exerted all the influence at his command to preserve its integrity. Captain King closed an honorable career at his Maryland home, in 1873. Harry E. King, whose name initiates this biographical review, received his preliminary education in the schools of Cumberland, Md. Later he attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., during the sessions of 1874-75; the Collegiate Institute at Ft. Edward, N. Y., in 1877; and Eastman's National Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1878. His work as a student in these institutions was thorough and laid the foundation for practical and efficient service in after life. His father's death, which occurred when the son was about sixteen years of age, obliged him to rely upon his own resources. His Scotch-Irish ancestry had endowed him with a hardy courage which stood him in good stead at this time, and his struggles served to develop and mature his character, the while intensifying the underlying self-reliance of his nature. From 1879 to 1881 he was employed as clerk in a large general store at Sulphur Springs, Tex., and with the money thus earned he was enabled to take the preliminary steps toward realizing his cherished ambition of entering the legal profession. He had entertained a well defined predilection for the law from his youth, combined with a settled determination to adopt that occupation, and with this end in view his entire training and study had been carefully directed to acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge of men and affairs. After giving up his employment in Texas he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and remained a student in that institution during the sessions of 1881-82. In March, 1882, he came to Toledo, and at once made arrangements to continue his legal studies in the office of Swayne, Swayne & Hayes, with whom he remained as a student until 1883, when he successfully passed the Ohio State Bar examination, and on Feb. 6 was admitted by the Supreme Court to practice in the courts of that commonwealth. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Swayne, Swayne & Hayes, and this association continued until April 1, 1892. He then

formed a partnership with Thomas H. Tracy, under the firm name of King & Tracy, and together they acquired an extensive general practice and became and are counsel for a large number of prominent corporations and mercantile firms. The firm has been exceptionally successful. For some years they occupied offices in the Nasby Building, but in the spring of 1908, when their rapidly increasing business led to the admission of two additional members to the firm—Charles F. Chapman, Jr., and George D. Welles—suitably appointed offices were furnished for their especial use in the Ohio Building. The name of the present firm is King, Tracy, Chapman & Welles. As a corporation counsellor, Mr. King is recognized as one of the ablest members of the Toledo bar, and in the practice of his profession he is quick, careful and accurate, possessing a great faculty for details. He is most industrious in the preparation of his cases and brings to the cause upon which he is engaged a clear head, a practical, sound, common sense and untiring energy. One of the oldest and best known members of the bar in Toledo has said of him: "I have been intimately acquainted with Harry E. King since he first came to Toledo and have watched his life with unusual interest. He is of a deeply religious nature, upright, honorable and conscientious. In his professional work he is scrupulously exact. He spares himself no pains to acquire the most complete and minute details of any case in which he is interested. Indeed the facility with which he brings every point to light that has any bearing upon the matter in hand, no matter how involved it may be, is quite remarkable. He does this apparently without extraordinary effort, and as he is possessed of great energy and vitality it is probably the power of concentrating these faculties that enables him to reach such results. His sterling integrity, honesty and scrupulous care inspire the implicit confidence of all who become associated with him." In his political affiliations Mr. King is a staunch Republican and was for five years secretary of the Toledo board of elections, to which responsible office he was appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Foraker, and which he resigned to accept appointment to membership in the same board, in which position he served four years. On June 12, 1883, Mr. King was united in marriage, at Tenafly,

N. J., to Miss Mary Elma Haring, daughter of Dr. J. J. Haring, a physician of high standing in his community. The marriage was blessed by the birth of four children: Harry Swayne, who is a graduate of Cornell University; Margaret Haring; James Ernest, who is now in his Junior year at Williams College; and Grace McAllister. The family residence is pleasantly situated at No. 1 Bronson Place, in Toledo.



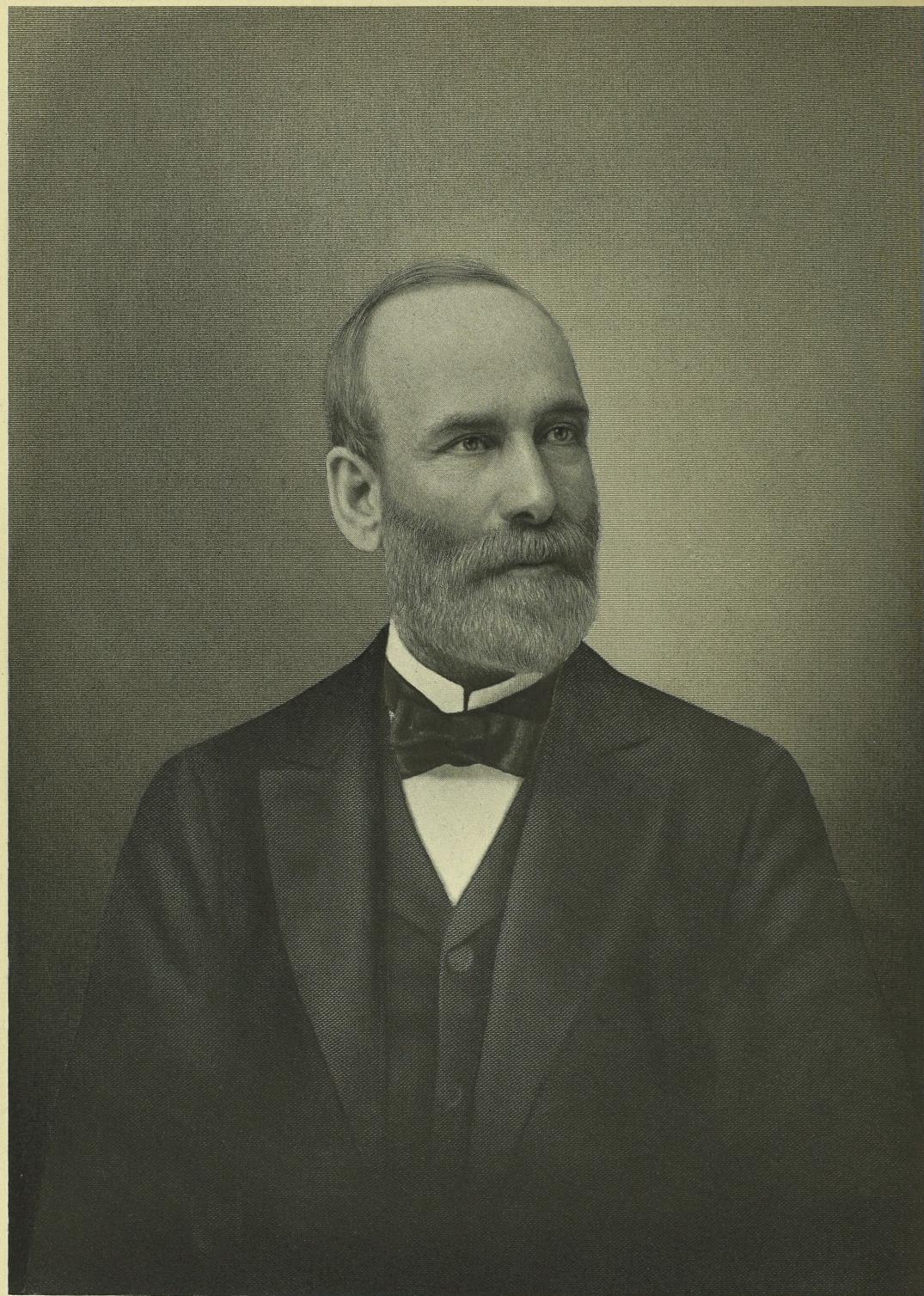
Albert Kinne

EDWARD A. KIRK

Edward A. Kirk, secretary and treasurer of the Kirk Bros. Automobile Company, was born in the city of Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1867, in a dwelling that occupied the site where the Wayne Hotel now stands. He is a son of Albert and Hannah (Worts) Kirk, both now deceased. Albert Kirk was born near Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1826, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. When he was about eighteen years of age, he went to Canal Fulton, where he served as an apprentice of four years as a tinner. He then spent a year in Medina county, Ohio, after which he went to Cleveland and worked for three years in that city. In 1854, he came to Toledo and formed a partnership with George Worts, for the manufacture of crackers. In 1866, the firm name was changed to Worts & Co., and, in 1873, the concern took the title of Worts, Kirk & Biglow, under which it continued until 1890, when their large plant was absorbed by the United States Baking Company, the partners retiring from the active management, though they still retained their stock in the factory, or rather in the United States Baking Company. From that time until his death, Mr. Kirk was not actively connected with any line of business. Mr. Kirk was a member of Toledo Lodge, No. 144, Free & Accepted Masons, and belonged to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Madison avenue. In the charitable work of his church and lodge he was always a leader, and for thirty years he was one of the trustees of the church. Politically, he was a Republican, and was for over two years a member of the city council, where his business training and experience proved of great value in the administration of the city's affairs. In 1855, he married Miss Hannah Worts, who came to Toledo with her parents, from Oswego, N. Y., in 1850. She was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church from the time of its organization, and was always actively connected with every movement for its upbuilding. Mr. Kirk died May 17, 1895, and

his wife, Dec. 20, 1907. Both passed away at the old family residence, 1117 Jefferson avenue. They were the parents of several children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Ezra E., Edward A., Bessie M. and Arthur W., all born and educated in Toledo. Ezra graduated at the Toledo High School, with the class of 1878, and now lives in that city. He is connected with the Kirk Bros. Automobile Company, and also with the Badger Brass Manufacturing Company, with their factory in Kenosha, Wis. Edward A. is the subject of this review. Bessie M. is the wife of B. C. Kramer, of Toledo. Arthur W. is the Southern representative of the Hartford Rubber Company and has his headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. Edward A. Kirk graduated at the Toledo High School, as a member of the class of 1884. Soon after leaving school, he entered the employ of the Bostwick-Braun Company, with whom he remained for about six years, during which time he mastered all the important details of the hardware business. In 1891, he and Mr. Whitaker, together with Ezra E. Kirk, organized The Whitaker-Kirk Hardware Company, which was located at 210 Summit street. In 1896, Mr. Kirk withdrew from the firm and engaged in the bicycle business, in which he continued until 1901, when he entered the motor-car field. At that time the automobile business was in its infancy, and he became a stockholder and director in the Toledo Motor Car Company, the first institution of this character in the city. In 1903, Mr. Kirk organized the Kirk-Hall Company, of which the Kirk Bros. Automobile Company is the successor, the name being changed in 1906. The present officers of the company are: Harold W. Fraser, president; Edward A. Kirk, secretary and treasurer. Ezra E. Kirk also holds an interest in the company, but is not actively identified with the management of its affairs, that duty falling to the lot of his brother. The company occupies the building erected especially for its use, at 915 to 919 Jefferson avenue, where the "Thomas Flyer" is sold. Mr. Kirk is a Republican in his political views, but is not especially active in public affairs. He is a member of Sanford Collins Lodge, No. 396, Free & Accepted Masons, is a Thirty-second degree member of the Toledo Consistory, Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and belongs to Zenobia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has

passed through the chairs and is now, and has been for the past twelve years, the treasurer of Toledo Commandery, Knights Templars. He belongs to the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his parents were honored members. On Oct. 16, 1901, Mr. Kirk and Miss Florence Van Osdale, of Toledo, were united in marriage. She is a daughter of O. F. Van Osdale and was born at West Salem, Wayne county, Ohio, though her parents have resided in Toledo for more than twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have one daughter, Ruth Hannah Kirk, born in 1905. The family resides in the old Kirk home, at 1117 Jefferson avenue, where Kirk has lived for over forty years.



W. Baker

WILLIAM BAKER

William Baker, who for half a century was one of the leading lawyers and most influential citizens of Toledo, was a native of Ohio, having been born at Norwalk, Huron county, Feb. 5, 1822, and he was a descendant of one of those sturdy New England families whose industry and sterling virtues played so important a part in the development of the celebrated Western Reserve. At the age of nineteen years, he graduated at Granville College, and then entered the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1844. In November of that year, he began the practice of law, in Toledo, and from that time to his death, Nov. 17, 1894, he was a prominent figure in all matters pertaining to the material and intellectual development of his adopted city. In 1847, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Judge Myron H. Tilden, which lasted until 1850; from 1857 to 1870, he was in partnership with Judge William A. Collins, and, from 1881 to the time of his death, he was the senior member of the law firm composed of himself, his youngest son—Rufus H. Baker—and Barton Smith. Mr. Baker was well grounded in the knowledge of the law, was tireless in behalf of his clients, and was at all times and under all circumstances a man of the strictest integrity. Possessed of these essentials, it was only natural that he should achieve success, and that success began early in life, lasting as long as he lived. With such men as Morrison R. Waite, Samuel M. Young, Peter F. Berdan, Joseph K. Secor, Horace S. Walbridge, Abner L. Backus, and others, he was a prominent factor in building up the institutions upon which now rest Toledo's greatness and prosperity. Mr. Baker was especially active in securing the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland railroad (now the Norwalk division of the Lake Shore system), the Wabash railroad, the Boody House (Toledo's best known hotel), the Wabash elevators, the Milburn Wagon Company, and a number of other concerns that have contributed to the city's growth and prosperity. When the First Baptist Church was organized, Mr. Baker became a member

of the congregation, and from that time was one of its stanchest supporters. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the church, and in various ways he aided in its good works. His religion was not confined to the mere question of belief. He conscientiously endeavored to practice the Christian virtues of charity and benevolence, and many men who afterward became prosperous and influential in the business life of Toledo owe their start in life to his timely advice and assistance. It not infrequently falls to the lot of those who aid others to become victims of misplaced confidence, and Mr. Baker was no exception. He sometimes suffered heavy losses through the unworthiness of those to whom he extended a helping hand, but these losses never rendered him uncharitable, nor destroyed his confidence in humanity. It is said that no man, "in whose ability and integrity he believed, ever asked his help in vain." During the Civil war he was a member of the Sanitary Commission, in which capacity he rendered efficient service, and he was also president of the Toledo branch of the United States Christian Commission. On Aug. 28, 1849, Mr. Baker married Miss Frances C. Latimer, who, with three sons and a daughter, survived her husband. The children are Herbert, now president of the Home Savings Bank of Toledo; Arthur E.; Rufus H., who was a partner in his father's law firm at the time of his death, and Mrs. John J. Manning. A day or two after Mr. Baker laid down the burden of life one of the Toledo papers said, editorially: "It is a distinct loss to a city when such a man as William Baker passes away. Broad-minded and thoughtful, with a sincere belief in his fellow men, and an earnest desire to do what lay in his power for their prosperity and progress, Mr. Baker was one of the human factors, and a large one, in the arduous work of laying the foundations upon which the superstructure of Toledo's solid growth and prosperity has been erected. Quiet and unassuming in his manner, he was not one to pose constantly before the public; but there was no project for the advancement of the real prosperity of Toledo, as a commercial and manufacturing center, which did not find in him an earnest advocate and sagacious supporter. Though not a demonstrative man, the energy and thoroughness, characteristic of his New Eng-

land ancestry, made his support count for much. Nor was he less a factor of usefulness and progress in the upbuilding of the social fabric of the city. His fifty years' residence in Toledo was one of continuous helpfulness to the development of her moral, religious and educational progress. A consistent and active Christian, he was a tower of strength to the church of which he was a member, and his influence extended far beyond the limits of its immediate field. He has gone to his rest, full of years fruitful of good works, leaving an example to his fellow citizens that all may emulate with honor to themselves and credit to Toledo."

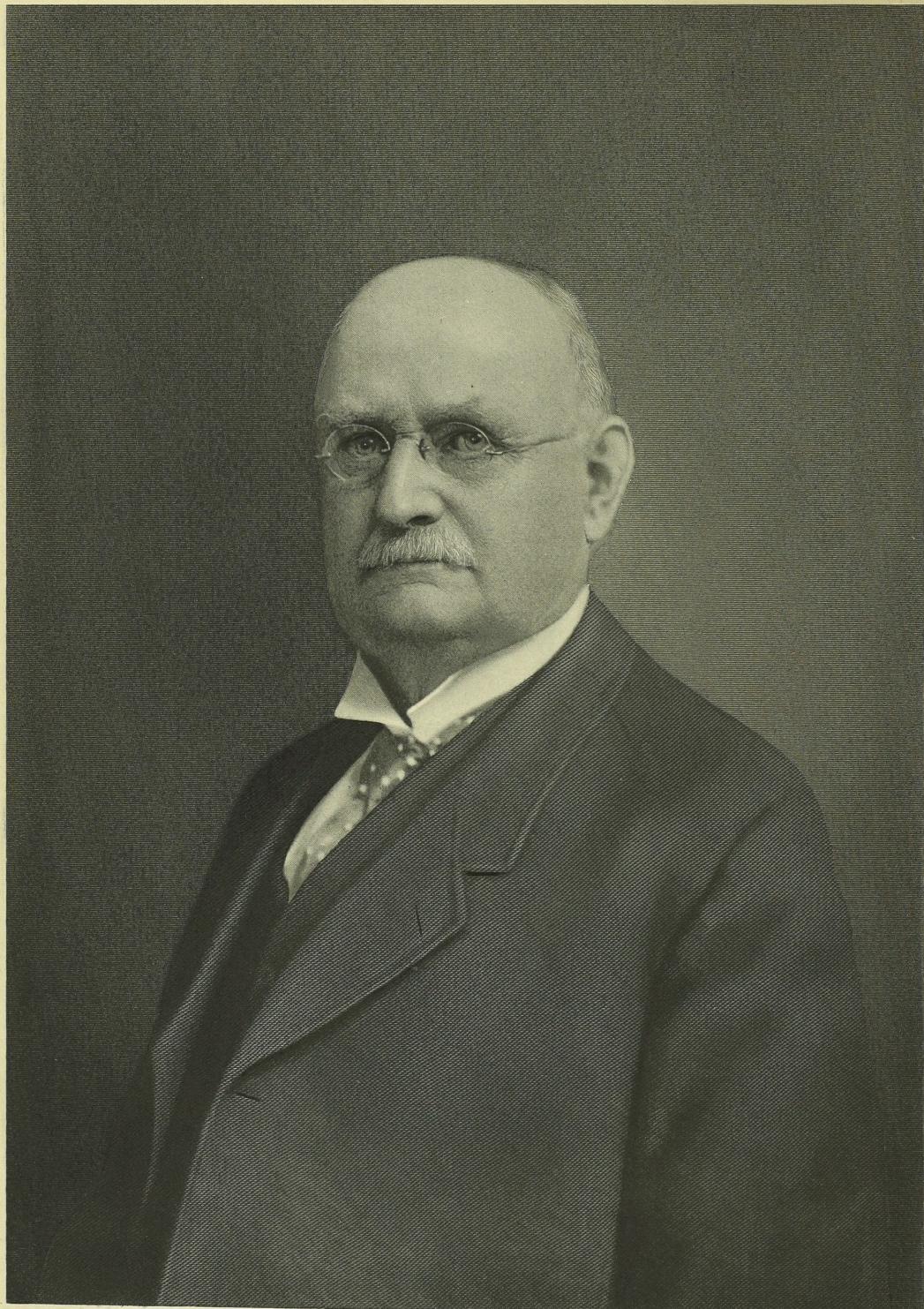


Geo. S. Mill

GEORGE STRAFFORD MILLS

George Strafford Mills, one of the leading architects of Toledo, who has had a large practice in the city and throughout the State, is a native of England, having first beheld the light of day in London, Dec. 5, 1866. Mr. Mills is the son of George and Mary Huxley (Callow) Mills, the former of whom was born in Saxemundham, Suffolk county, and the latter in London, England. In 1868 George Mills, Sr., left his native land for America, his wife and children joining him later in St. Louis, Mo., where, as a journalist, he was for many years prominently identified with the leading papers of that city, having been at one time editor of the old St. Louis Times, and later of the Globe-Democrat. He passed to his reward at Excelsior Springs, Mo., Aug. 18, 1890. His widow has since returned to the land of her birth. Three children were born, George Strafford, of this sketch, being the youngest; one daughter, Elizabeth, died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1881, and the other child, also a daughter, died in infancy. The immediate subject of this memoir was two years of age at the time his family moved from England to the United States, and his primary educational training was secured in the public schools of St. Louis. He attended the Manual Training School of Washington University, in that city, graduating as a member of the class of 1884. He then took up the study of architecture, under the able direction of George I. Barnett, of St. Louis, and in August, 1885, when not yet nineteen years of age, took up his residence in Toledo, where, during the ensuing three years, he was instructor in mechanical drawing in the Manual Training School. He then became superintendent of the institution, which position he occupied for five years, and on Nov. 28, 1892, in partnership with H. W. Wachter, under the firm name of Mills & Wachter, architects, he established offices in the Nasby Building, in Toledo, which professional relationship was continued until April 30, 1897, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that time Mr. Mills has been engaged in the work

of his profession by himself. He became established in his present suite of offices, in the Ohio Building, of which he was the architect, upon the completion of that structure, in June, 1907. Mr. Mills also designed and supervised many of the other large buildings of Toledo, among which are "The Secor," "The Michigan," Berdan's wholesale grocery block, the "Dow-Snell Block," the Bostwick-Braun Building, Burt's Theater, The First National Bank, and the Nearing Building, all located in Toledo. Also the Masonic Temple at Lima, Ohio; the Students' Building and those of the Agricultural College of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, and numerous others, all of which stand as monuments to his genius and professional skill. Mr. Mills is affiliated with the American Institute of Architects, and is well known in fraternal and club circles, being a prominent figure in York and Scottish Rite Masonry, in which he has attained the Thirty-second degree. *He was a leader in the popular "King Wamba" festivities and the Mardi Gras of the North, which attracted thousands of visitors to Toledo during the last week of August, 1909.* He enjoys a large circle of friends, gained by his optimism, good nature and square dealings, and since coming to Toledo he has been an active force in its commercial development. He is a "good mixer," one who makes friends easily, and his genial and companionable nature make him an important factor in the social life of the city. Mr. Mills was married in Toledo, Nov. 4, 1895, to Miss Alice Baker, a young woman of culture and refinement and a daughter of George and Fidelia (Latimer) Baker, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Mills was born and brought up in Toledo, received her early education in the Toledo public schools and later attended Rye Seminary, at Rye, Westchester county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have two children, viz., Fidelia Latimer and Elizabeth Mary, both of whom were born in Toledo. The family resides in a pleasant home at 2268 Scottwood avenue.



Daniel C. Shaw

DANIEL COFFIN SHAW

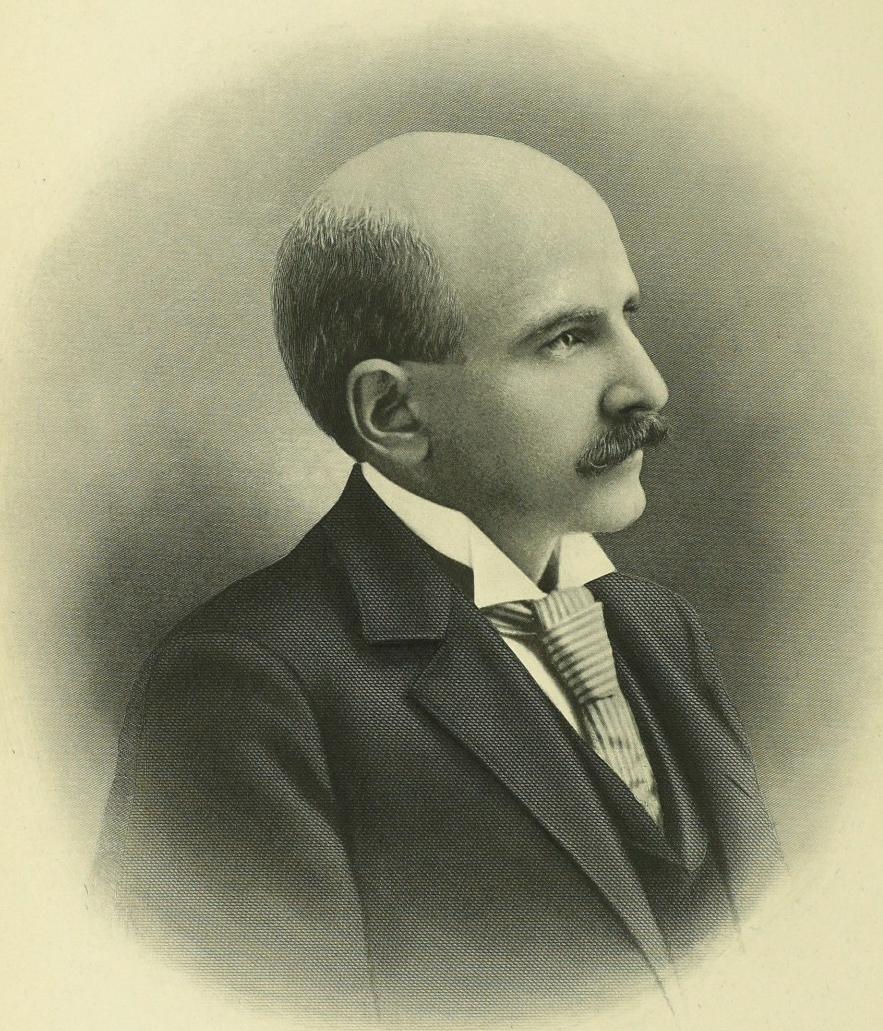
Daniel Coffin Shaw, who is now living quietly retired in Toledo, after a life of varied experience in many lines of endeavor and adventure, was born in Newport, Me., April 2, 1839. He is the son of Caleb and Mary (Hill) Shaw, the former of whom was born in Maine and the latter in Massachusetts. The father served a successful apprenticeship in the trade of carpenter while a youth, and for several years earned his livelihood at that trade and in farming operations. While his son was still an infant, Caleb Shaw removed, with his family, to Chicago, and there established himself in the grocery business, carrying general merchandise as a side line. Success attended his efforts as a tradesman for several years, but later the firm became insolvent and Caleb Shaw, after straightening up his affairs, returned to his former trade to furnish him a livelihood. He was thus engaged at the time of his demise, which occurred in 1863, while his son was away at the front in the Civil war. His wife survived him a number of years, until 1869, when she, too, answered the summons of death. To these parents were born three daughters and one son, of whom the subject of this review is the only one living. Daniel C. Shaw's educational advantages were exceedingly limited, being only those afforded by the public schools of the day. The building where he attended classes was on Madison street, between Clark and Dearborn, opposite the present home of McVicker's Theatre, and now one of the most thickly populated business districts of Chicago. At the time of his attendance this building was the only public school structure in the city. Mr. Shaw's first labors after leaving school were as a printers' "devil" in the composing room of the old "Chicago Journal," when the edition was run off by hand, before the days of machine presses. After he had done his stint of the undesirable work found about a newspaper office, he was given a "case" that he might learn to "pick" or "set" type, and another "devil" was installed. Either the new "devil" considered that his

predecessor was too much elated over his elevation to the "case," or the predecessor considered that the new "devil" did not show enough humility in his position—whatever it was, they "went to the mat together," "pied a form," and both found themselves rather forcibly requested to leave the employ of the "Journal." Finding himself out of employment at the end of his first year's job, Mr. Shaw determined to learn the trade of watchmaker and jeweler, and served a formal apprenticeship in the vocation. For five years altogether, including his term as an apprentice and his work as a journeyman, he labored at the trade. When he left it it was to assist his father in the carpenters' trade. Like many youths, he considered that he knew much more than his parent about the latter's work, and not being convinced to the contrary, he determined to strike out for himself. From Chicago he made his way to St. Louis, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. At the latter post the three men—Majors, Waddell and Russell—were preparing an expedition to carry supplies to the regular army forces, in Salt Lake City, Utah, then fighting what is known in history as the Mormon war. Having the natural desire of youth to see the world, Mr. Shaw enlisted in the expedition and, with the train of twenty-five wagons, drawn by six yoke of oxen, he made the trip across the prairie and the mountains to Salt Lake City. When the supply train arrived the trouble was settled. The regiment, however, had been ordered to California, and, joining this expedition, Mr. Shaw drove a mule team to the Golden Gate State. There he was assigned to the quartermaster's department as forage master, having charge of all the feed provided for the regiment. It was in 1857 that he reached the extreme West. About this time the Indian uprising was spreading terror among the new settlers in what is now the State of Washington, and a requisition was sent to the California post for mules and supplies. Upon loading up, young Shaw was assigned to take charge of the stock. The trip from Benicia, Cal., to Vancouver was made by water and consumed twenty-eight days. Before the journey was completed the mules had become so covered with mange that they lost all their hair, and presented an extremely ludicrous sight when they were landed. When the uprising was finally suppressed, Mr. Shaw

remained at the post, and the following year, under Lieutenant Mullen, he joined a surveying expedition to the land near the Canadian boundary line, north of the Snake river. This party was the one that cut the first wagon road through that region. Learning that a party was about to return to the East, Mr. Shaw determined to join it. Leaving Fort Walla Walla, the expedition set out for Fort Benton. The trip was one of the most hazardous ever undertaken across the country and consumed eighteen months in its completion. For several weeks the party was held snow-bound in the mountains, and through cold, starvation and disease, lost 500 head of stock. When spring came they found they had just enough stock left to complete the journey to Fort Benton. There boat transportation was supplied and the expedition came 2,200 miles down the Missouri river to Sioux City, Iowa, the boat being what was known as a Mackinac boat. From there Mr. Shaw took a stage across the country to St. Joseph, Mo., and thence went to Chicago by rail, via St. Louis. He arrived in Chicago just as the first troops were leaving the State to go to the front in defense of the Union. When he had learned the cause of the war, no more than whisperings of which had reached him in his western seclusion, he, too, became enthused with patriotic ardor, and enlisted as a private, in the regiment which became known as the Thirteenth Illinois infantry, on the morning of May 24, 1861. This was the first volunteer regiment raised for the three years' service, and it was mustered into the United States army at Dixon, Ill. From there it was sent to St. Louis, and thence to Rolla, Mo. Learning of his western experience, his superiors detailed him as wagon master in the quartermaster's department. His first taste of battle was at Pea Ridge, Mo., and later at Springfield, under the peerless General Lyons. Subsequently he was assigned to an expedition under General Curtis, which was sent to Arkansas to subdue the Confederate forces in that State and cut off Memphis from getting assistance from the Southwest, and took some two months to the trip. From Arkansas he went to Helena, Ark., and from there went by boat down the Mississippi to the rear of Vicksburg, which the Union army was then besieging. In the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg the regiment saw many pitched battles

and numerous skirmishes, among them Arkansas Post, where 7,000 Confederates were captured. In the spring the Thirteenth Illinois joined General Grant in the expedition which captured Jackson, Miss., and at Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge drove the Southerners back into Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, Mr. Shaw was given a furlough and he returned to Chicago for a time, rejoining his regiment at Memphis, Tenn. From there it was sent to participate in the Chattanooga campaign; was with Hooker when he made his famous charge up Lookout Mountain; saw hot fighting at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., and Ringgold, Ga., and then was sent to Madison Station, Ala. There the regiment was besieged by the Confederate forces from the South, near the Tennessee river. While the siege was in progress, Mr. Shaw was sent to Huntsville for assistance (reinforcements), which arrived on the scene in nine hours, and drove the Confederate forces back across the Tennessee river to the South. By this time the Thirteenth Illinois had fulfilled its term of service and was ordered back to Springfield, Ill., where its members received honorable discharges. Returning to Chicago, Mr. Shaw accepted employment of John Davis & Co., steam fitting and machine works. In 1869, Mr. Davis, desiring to start a branch shop in Toledo, offered Mr. Shaw a partnership in the concern if he would undertake the management of the Toledo branch. Agreeing to this proposition, Mr. Shaw came to Toledo, and the branch was started, under the firm name of Davis & Shaw. At the time of the Chicago fire, Cornelius Kendall, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and who had been employed by Mr. Davis, purchased the latter's interest in the Toledo branch, thus severing it from the Chicago concern, and the firm became known as Shaw & Kendall. Subsequently, William Hardee purchased an interest in the business and the firm name was changed to Shaw, Kendall & Company, which remained the same, even after Joseph L. Wolcott had taken an interest in it. Still later, when W. C. Hillman came into the firm, which had taken up dealing in oil, the latter phase of the business was organized as the Buckeye Supply Company. As the time passed it was determined that the two concerns mentioned above should combine under the name of the National Supply

Company, and this is the company which is operating in Toledo today. In order to give employment to the many employes who had stood so faithfully by the firm, the Shaw-Kendall Engineering Company, of which Mr. Shaw is president, was organized, in 1898. Mr. Kendall was its vice-president and general manager up to the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 15, 1909; William L. Brown is secretary, and William M. Bellman is treasurer, and latterly has acted as its manager. Mr. Shaw was also the moving spirit in the organization of the Marine Boiler Works plant on the East Side, and is now its vice-president; and he was instrumental in the establishment of the Dixon Engineering & Construction Company, of which he is the incumbent of the office of president. His other business relations include a directorship in the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company. In a social and fraternal way he is allied with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Country Club, and his wide reputation as a philanthropist has won him election as a trustee of the Humane Society. In the matter of politics he is a Republican, but has never sought elective office of any nature, although he served the community as trustee of the waterworks for two terms, and for twelve years was a member of the manual training school board. In religious matters he is allied with the Congregational Church. On June 9, 1869, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Dean, of Chicago, who was born near Pekin, Ill., and was a graduate of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. Mrs. Shaw departed this life, Nov. 13, 1905. A few months ago Mr. Shaw withdrew from active participation in the affairs of the business world, and now lives quietly retired at his home, 2038 Parkwood avenue.

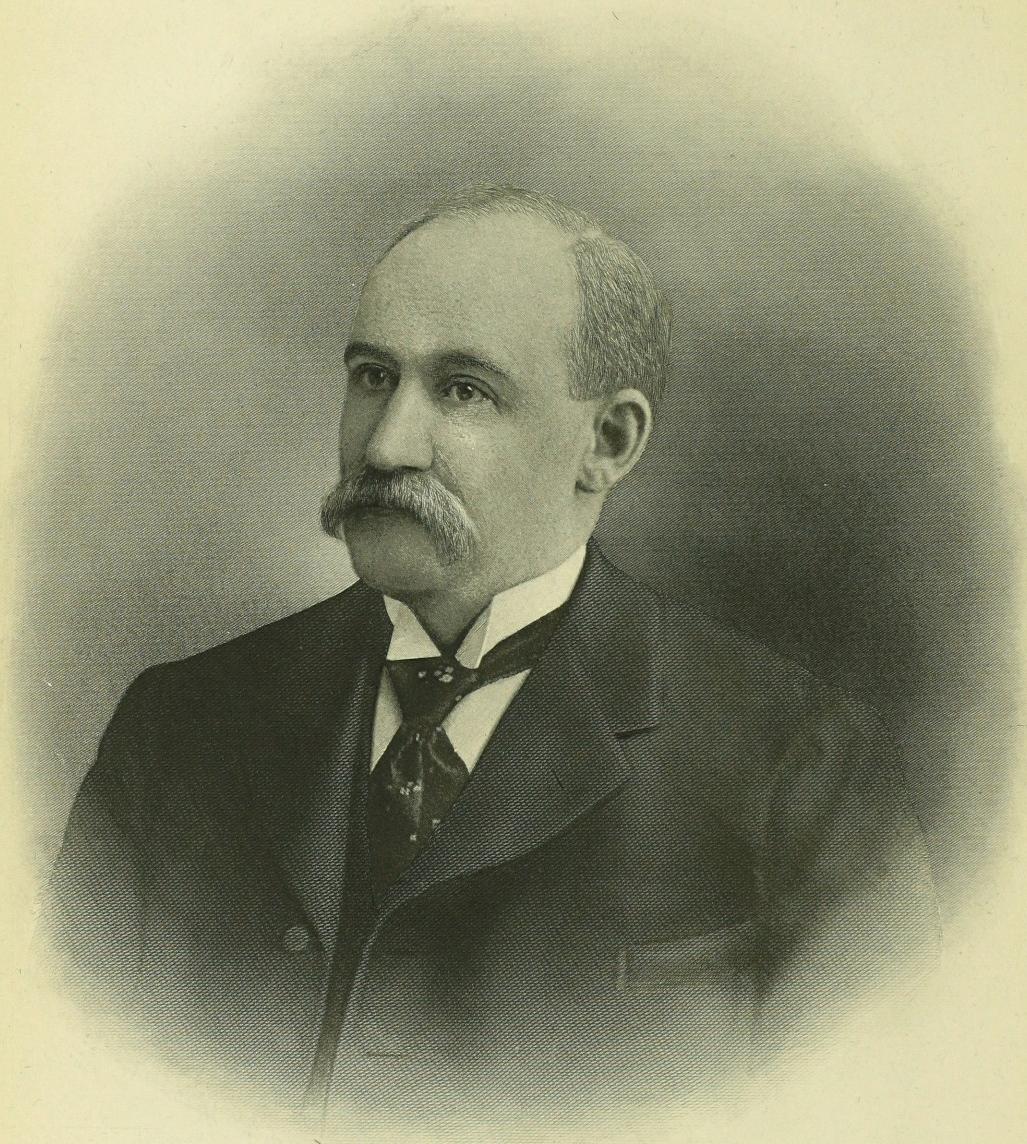


Zad E. Wilkins

FRED EUGENE McCASKEY

Fred Eugene McCaskey, deceased, whose untimely death by drowning occurred Sept. 28, 1904, near Walbridge Park, was the son of the late Robert McCaskey, who, for many years prior to his death, May 2, 1898, was one of the most prominent and influential business men of Toledo. Fred E. McCaskey was born in Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1871, and grew to manhood amid the surroundings of an ideal home. His early education was acquired in his native town of Napoleon, and at the age of fourteen, at which time the family removed to Toledo, the father having already engaged in many Toledo interests, he entered the city schools. He was graduated with the class of 1891, in the high school, and immediately entered his father's real-estate office to assist in carrying on the business. After spending some six months in a clerical capacity he was admitted as a partner, the name of the firm being Robert McCaskey & Son. Soon after entering his father's office he gained prominence among the business and professional men of the city by his integrity, ability and scrupulous honesty. During the many years in which he was connected with his father in business, all his energies were devoted to managing the numerous real-estate, insurance and loan branches, which he had helped to establish, in addition to which he served as manager in Toledo for the Waterville Cement Post & Stone Company. In his political affiliations, Mr. McCaskey was allied with the Republican party, but in local matters he never allowed his party fealty to influence his best judgment, exercising his right of franchise for what he considered the best interests of the community. Mr. McCaskey's death came suddenly and as a great shock to his family and many friends. While canoeing on the river on the evening of Sept. 28, 1904, he was suddenly thrown into the water and, before assistance could reach him, was drowned. The memory of the loved one is cherished by the fatherless children and the widowed mother as one of the treasures of their lives. He was a good

father and husband, and gave much of his time and attention to his family, being of a home-loving disposition and caring little for lodges, clubs and social orders. On Feb. 15, 1893, Mr. McCaskey was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Allen, a sister of Theodore B., and Willard E. Allen, of Toledo, and with his wife and two children, Robert Allen McCaskey and Ruth Allen McCaskey, he lived most happily at 2012 School place. The son is now a student in the public schools of Toledo, while the daughter is receiving her educational advantages at a private school in the city. Mrs. McCaskey's home was formerly at Erie, Mich., a short distance from Toledo. She is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her ancestors having taken a brilliant part in that great struggle for independence. The widow and two children are now residing in their new home, but recently completed, at 2252 Parkwood avenue, Toledo.

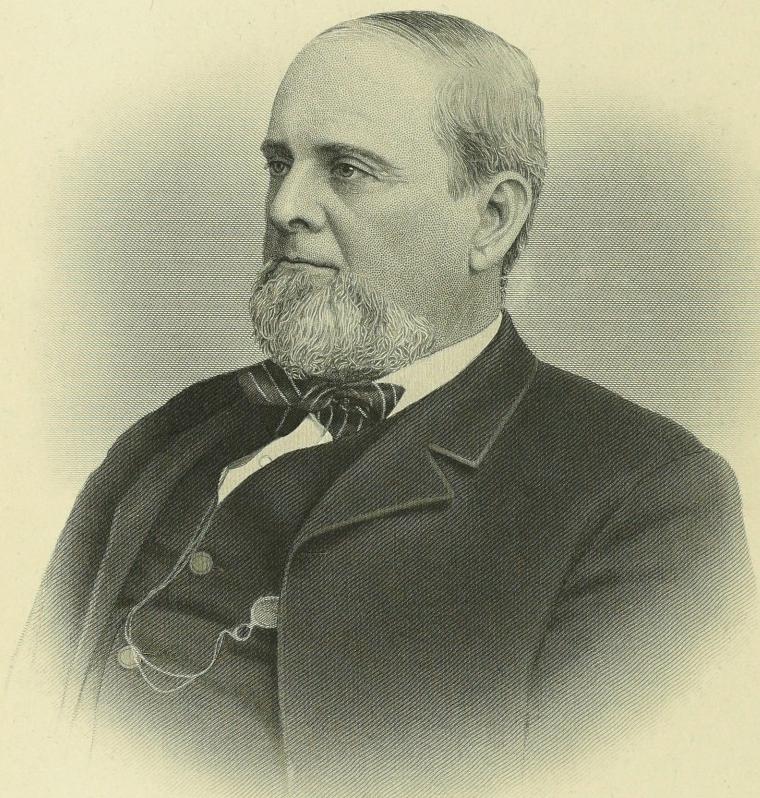


Geo Tait

GEORGE TAIT

George Tait, whose death occurred at his home, 2243 Ashland avenue, Toledo, May 21, 1904, was for more than a quarter of a century intimately identified with the commercial interests and charitable work of that city. He was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1847, and there learned the bakers' trade under his father. In 1875 he came to Toledo and established a bakery, which he continued to conduct for the remainder of his life. For many years prior to his death his place of business was at 514 Adams street, and few business men in Toledo were more widely or more favorably known than George Tait. Mr. Tait was brought up in the stern faith of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, with which he united while still in his boyhood, when to him it was known as the "Kirk." The lessons taught him by his earliest "dominie" proved to be seed sown in good soil, for they made a lasting impression on the boy and formed the foundation for a character that was irreproachable. His word was never questioned as to its veracity, and he possessed the moral courage to rebuke wrong whenever or wherever it came beneath his notice. Upon coming to Toledo, he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and for years was one of its officers. Mr. Tait's distinguishing trait was his charity, and it has been said of him that "his charity was broader than his dogma." He took an active interest in the affairs and support of the Adams Street Mission, of which he was treasurer of the board of trustees at the time of his death. He was also a great friend to the St. Vincent Orphanage, to which he contributed, and the Salvation Army and the Bethel Mission both numbered him among their supporters. As a mark of respect, the children of the orphanage visited his residence in a body and took a last look at the lifeless face of their friend and unselfish benefactor. During the twenty-nine years of his life in Toledo he never turned a deaf ear to the call of the hungry, and instances might be repeated by the score when his generosity was made manifest in supplying their

needs. Mr. Tait was a charter member of Charles Sumner Lodge, Knights of Pythias; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum; belonged to the Ideal Council of the National Union, and for many years was an officer and member of the Burns Curling Club. His death came suddenly, as the day before that sad event he was at his place of business attending to his duties as usual. The cause of his death was angina pectoris. He left a widow and five children, viz.: Dr. P. George Tait, who graduated in the Toledo High School with the class of 1896, and in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1900, and, after serving one year as house physician in St. Vincent's Hospital, in Toledo, and some time in the New York Hospital, began practice in Toledo; Mary D.; Belle lives at home with her mother; Grace, the youngest of the daughters, was married Aug. 18, 1909, to Ransom Ansted, of Toledo; and Harold lives at home with his mother. Dr. P. George Tait is one of the progressive physicians of Toledo, having recently spent eight months in the hospitals of London, England, in order to equip himself more thoroughly for the practice of his profession, and since his return has opened an office at 342 Nicholas Building. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church; belongs to Sanford Collins Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, and the Toledo Chamber of Commerce; is unmarried and resides with his mother, brother and sisters at the family residence, 2243 Ashland avenue.



Eng'd by W.T. Bather, B'klyn, N.Y.

J.D. Cook

JOSIAH DAVIS COOK

Josiah Davis Cook, deceased, for more than forty years a highly respected citizen of Toledo, was one of the prominent civil engineers of America, and few Toledo citizens were better known throughout the United States. He was interested in the upbuilding of various enterprises of great magnitude, and during his business career he constructed sixty-three water-works plants in as many cities, among them being the plants in Toledo, Sandusky, Galveston, Tex., and Quincy, Ill. Mr. Cook was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 26, 1830, and came of good old Quaker stock, his ancestors having come from England and Wales and settled in North Carolina, late in the Eighteenth century. His paternal grandfather, Wright Cook, was a Quaker preacher who migrated from Virginia to Warren county, Ohio, and, in about the year 1816, he removed to Indiana. One of his sons, Thomas P. Cook, who was born in Virginia in 1802, made Warren county, Ohio, his home, and there the subject of this memoir was born, as before stated, he being the third of a family of five children. The mother was drowned in the Mississinewa river, in Indiana, together with her youngest son, in 1843, and the father died as the result of an accident, in 1881, at the age of seventy-seven years. The great-grandmother of Josiah D. Cook was Charity Pearson, a noted Quaker preacher, who lived in the early part of the Eighteenth century, and made several trips to England on preaching tours. His grandmother's maiden name was Davis and his mother's was Kester. The maternal grandfather was descended from English colonists who were among the settlers in Jamestown, Va., in 1607, and his grandmother Kester traced her ancestry to the Davis family, who came from England at about the same time. John Davis, her uncle, left a large fortune which has been accumulating for many years in the Bank of England and amounts at present to many thousand pounds. The Cook family is of great antiquity and importance in Great Britain, and in Ireland it is said that no

less than twelve Cooks served as bailiffs and mayors, from 1684 to 1854. Some of the same have been mayors of London, notably one Thomas Cooke, who was knighted at the coronation of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. Sir Anthony Cooke, called the "English Scholar," was chosen tutor to young King Edward VI, on account of his great learning. Artists and musicians abound in the family, and the drawings of Richard Cook are preserved in the British Museum. After the usual preliminary preparations for the duties of life, in the way of scholastic training, Josiah Davis Cook became interested in the newspaper business, and at Marion, Ind., for a time he published the "Western Union," a weekly paper. Succeeding this, he turned his attention to the law. His tastes, however, were neither for law nor journalism, and deserting Marion after a period of prosperity, he became an engineer, taking up the work with a party of railroad engineers surveying through Indiana. He first became employed in this line of endeavor for an engineer corps that was surveying a route between Peru and Indianapolis, in 1851, and he kept at the work until he had mastered it thoroughly. In 1852, he was engaged upon the Fort Wayne & Southern road, between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati, and the following year he assisted in the survey of the Marion & Mississinewa Valley road, between Marion and Logansport, now a part of the Panhandle. In 1854, he was appointed chief engineer of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, then being built from Cincinnati to Mackinaw, and gave the road the name by which it has been known so long. While engaged upon this enterprise, in the winter of 1854-5, he removed to Sturgis, Mich., at which place he resided during the ensuing six years; the final surveys for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road being made in 1857. In March, 1861, Mr. Cook removed from Sturgis to the city of Toledo and became engaged in the commission business, in partnership with W. H. Osbon and Vincent Hamilton, gentlemen who had also removed to Toledo from Sturgis. Perry Crabbs and W. H. Bellman were later associated with the firm and the business was continued until 1870, when Mr. Cook again engaged in railroad construction as a civil engineer. He was appointed chief engineer of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan railroad and had charge of surveys

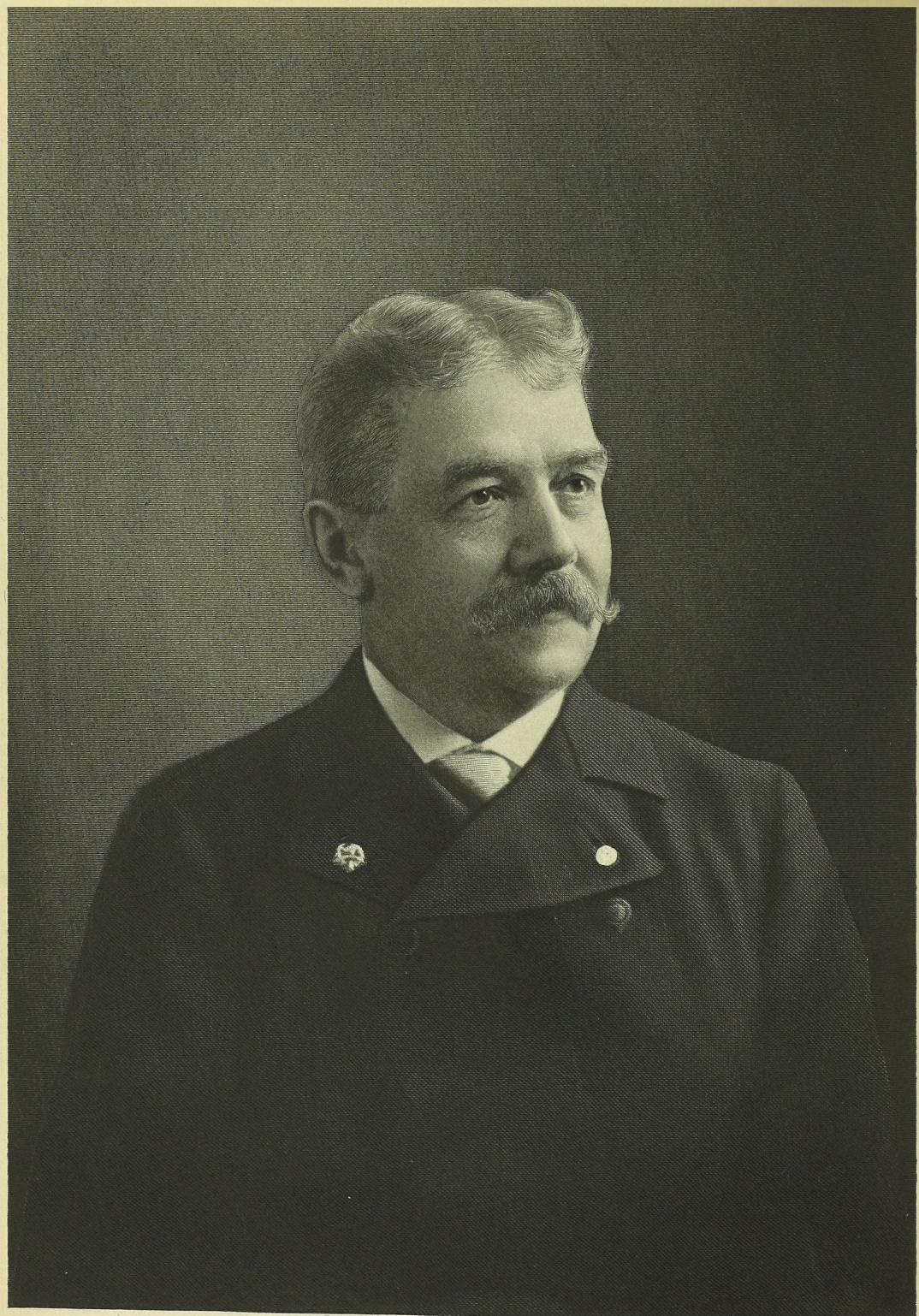
and of the construction of the present Toledo division of the Pennsylvania Lines, and was also engaged in bridge building with R. W. Smith, as chief engineer of the Smith Bridge Co., at that time one of the most important manufacturing concerns in the city. In 1872, he engaged in water works, sewerage and municipal engineering and was appointed chief engineer of the Toledo water works, and designed and began the construction of the Toledo plant, which he later remodeled. He was tendered the position of consulting engineer, when the new and larger engines were installed at the plant, and at the same time the buildings were remodeled and enlarged, and the Toledo water works pumping station now stands as a monument of his work in the city, it having been erected under his supervision. The standpipe designed and built by him was, at the time of its erection, the highest pipe in the world. Mr. Cook also served as superintendent of the city water works from 1873 to 1879, and he was to have been a member of the pure water commission of the city, having been asked to take the position and had given his consent, some time prior to his death. The appointment had not yet been made public, but was to have been as soon as Mr. Cook could have had another consultation with the remaining members of that commission. From the time that he retired from the position of superintendent of the Toledo water works, in March, 1879, until 1902, he was engaged in building water works in other cities, and in that time he constructed more plants than any other engineer in the United States. He designed and built the first large standpipe in the world, at Sandusky, Ohio, a type or design which has been very generally used since in all parts of the world. A partial list of the cities in which he installed water works plants are as follows: In Ohio, Bellefontaine, Bellevue, Clyde, Fremont, Hicksville, Lima, Milan, Newark, Troy, Toronto, Norwalk, Prairie Depot, Ravenna, Sandusky, Springfield, Toledo, and Youngstown; in Kentucky, Lexington and Lebanon; in Tennessee, Jackson and Nashville; in Kansas, Emporia; in Missouri, St. Joseph; in Michigan, Coldwater, Grand Rapids, Hillsdale, Hudson, Jackson, Jonesville, Monroe, Pontiac, Wyandotte, and West Bay City; in Indiana, Anderson, Decatur, Fort Wayne, Kendallville, Marion, Newcastle, Noblesville, Peru, and Wabash; in Illi-

nois, Freeport and Quincy; in Nebraska, Beatrice, Omaha, and Plattsmouth; in New York, Dunkirk; in New Jersey, Atlantic City; in Georgia, Savannah; in Louisiana, New Orleans; in Texas, Dallas and Galveston; and in South Dakota, Fort Meade and Sturgis. At each of these places the water works systems were designed, constructed or re-constructed by Mr. Cook, and each plant cost from \$15,000 to \$1,500,000. The plant at Galveston, Tex., stood through the flood of the great storm of 1901 and saved the lives of thirty-four persons who sought refuge within its walls. That it weathered the elements is proof of the sagacity of the man who planned the structure. In addition to those mentioned and other water works plants—a total of sixty-three in all—Mr. Cook either designed or personally constructed sewerage systems in the following named cities: Toledo, Ohio, six systems, separate and combined; Marion, Ohio, four systems, separate and combined; Springfield, Ohio, one separate system; Galion, Ohio, one separate system; Hillsdale, Mich., one separate system; Wyandotte, Mich., one separate system; Jackson, Mich., one combined system; Mount Pleasant, Mich., one combined system; Emporia, Kan., one combined system; and at Jackson, Tenn., one combined system. He was continually being consulted by cities and individuals who were eager to have the benefit of his wide experience in such works. But it was to his beloved Toledo that his mind went forth in the closing years of his life, and the last production of his fertile brain was a well matured plan to settle once and for all time the water supply question of the city. His plan was in many respects radically different from anything before suggested in connection with the troublesome question which has so often been before the water works board and the people of Toledo. It contemplated bringing the water for the city's use from the lake, the intake being some distance below Cedar Point, and there were to be two immense mains extending from near the same point toward the city. Two routes were suggested for reaching the stand-pipe after entering the city, one being by crossing the river well up toward where the station is located, and the other by crossing near Ironville. Mr. Cook estimated that his plan would provide 75,000,000 of gallons of water daily, and the estimated cost of the project was placed at

\$1,000,000. The plan had the merit of suggesting a source of supply which is practically inexhaustible, and the further inducement that, when obtained, it would be pure, clear lake water. Mr. Cook was satisfied, from an examination of the intake location and from government charts, that the water obtained by the plan he proposed would be absolutely acceptable, but he did not live to give the project the benefit of his earnest support. He was called to the life eternal, Sept. 17, 1902, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. The funeral was held, Sept. 19, conducted by Toledo Commandery No. 7, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the deceased having been a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Sanford L. Collins Lodge, Toledo Chapter, Toledo Council, and of Toledo Commandery, Knights Templars. Mr. Cook's was a notable career, honorably lived, and his death was universally lamented throughout the circle of his wide acquaintance. On Oct. 4, 1854, at Marion, Ind., occurred the marriage of Mr. Cook to Miss Eliza Jane McClure, daughter of Samuel McClure, one of the most prominent citizens of that place. Of this union there were born two children: Charles McClure Cook and Mrs. Nellie (Cook) Cubberley, both of whom are residents of Toledo. The latter is a graduate of the Imperial Conservatory of Music at Vienna, Austria, and is a musician of great natural talent and high accomplishments. Charles McClure Cook, son of Josiah D. Cook, was born at Sturgis, Mich., Feb. 5, 1856, and was but five years of age when his parents moved to Toledo, where he attended the public schools and graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1873. He entered the service of the city, in the fall of the same year, as rod man in the engineering corps in the construction of the Toledo Water Works. He was advanced to the position of assistant engineer, in 1874, and continued in the service of the board of water works until 1878. He was assistant engineer in the construction of the water works at Sandusky, Ohio, during a portion of this time, and, early in the summer of 1878, entered the service of the Pennsylvania company as inspector and assistant engineer. While thus engaged, he superintended the erection of the freight house and the replacement of the former wooden bridge with the present iron structure. In 1879, he superintended the construction of the passenger station

and the passenger yards, as well as the replacement of the long trestle works on the easterly side of the river, this being accomplished by an ingenious arrangement for dredging the river, which at that time was considered quite a novelty. He was then appointed road master of the Toledo division, between Toledo and Mansfield, and later was advanced to the position of engineer of maintenance of way, in which position he continued until 1885. In this time he rebuilt a portion of the Union bridge, of which he was originally in charge in its construction, and which was owned by a subsidiary company composed of the Pennsylvania Railway Company and the Wabash Railway Company. By reason of the construction of the various belt lines around the city, this bridge was long since abandoned and entirely removed from the river. In the spring of 1885, Mr. Cook was promoted to the position of engineer of maintenance of way of the Little Miami division of the Panhandle road, with headquarters at Cincinnati, and he continued in that position until the fall of the same year, when ill health compelled him to ask for a leave of absence, and he visited Europe in search of health. On returning to America, thoroughly restored, in the summer of 1886, he was appointed chief engineer of maintenance of way of the entire Norfolk & Western system, with headquarters at Roanoke, Va., but this position he resigned, in 1888, to become engineer of maintenance of way of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, with headquarters at Buffalo. While serving in this position he was slated for chief engineer of the system, but within a month of the time the appointment was to have been made there was a change in the ownership of the road and hence the appointment was not made. He resigned his position with the road, in 1893, to engage in commercial business in Buffalo, in connection with manufacturing in Pennsylvania, and, in 1897, he became district manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for the Northern district of New York. Later he was made associate general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, in which position he continued until compelled to return to Toledo, in the spring of 1902, by reason of the illness of his father, which resulted in death in September of that year. Mr. Cook became actively engaged in managing the

affairs of his father's estate, as well as in the handling of his mother's property in Central Indiana, and has since erected three flat buildings in Toledo as well as two structures of the same kind and a commercial building in Marion, Indiana, together with large barns and other buildings on the Cook farm in that State. Having accomplished all of this to his satisfaction, Mr. Cook engaged in the bond business, in 1908, becoming associated with the large and extensive house of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc., of Pittsburg, Pa., as special representative in Ohio.



W. L. May

HUDSON FITCH

Hudson Fitch, of Toledo, familiarly known as "Colonel" Fitch, traffic manager of the Toledo & Ohio Central and the Zanesville & Western railroads, was born at Olmsted Falls, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1846. His parents, Smith W. and Maria S. (Fitch) Fitch, were first cousins and were descendants of some of the first families that settled in the Western Reserve. About 1830 four brothers named Fitch came from Connecticut and settled in that part of Ohio known as the Western Reserve, which was at that time a wilderness. Colonel Fitch can trace his ancestry back in an unbroken line to the year 1636, when some of the Fitch family came from England and settled in Connecticut, the last Royal governor of that colony having been a Fitch. Hudson Fitch was educated in the public schools of his native county. On Dec. 28, 1863, he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio infantry, and although less than eighteen years of age, was soon afterward made sergeant. His faithful performance of duty led to his promotion to the rank of first sergeant and finally to second lieutenant. He followed the fortunes of his regiment in the Atlanta campaign until captured at Atlanta. After a short time as a prisoner of war, at Andersonville and in other prisons, he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment and was mustered out at Camp Irwin, Texas, in September, 1865. That he was a good soldier is evidenced by his promotions, and he commemorates his military service by membership in Volunteer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Toledo. Prior to the war, Mr. Fitch had begun his business career as a clerk and bookkeeper in a general store, and after being mustered out of the army he again engaged in that occupation. In 1875, he entered the general offices of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad at Cleveland as a clerk, and remained with that company until in October, 1880, when he became associated with the Toledo & Ohio Central. In January, 1881, when the headquarters of the Ohio Central were removed from Columbus

to Toledo, he became a resident of the latter city. In railroad work, as in his military service, Colonel Fitch's conduct has been characterized by an intelligent and conscientious discharge of the duties assigned him, and his fidelity and energy have been rewarded by successive promotions to better positions and salaries, until he now holds the important office of traffic manager, as above stated. On all questions relating to national policies, he affiliates with the Republican party, but in local affairs he is broad-minded enough to rise above mere party considerations and vote for the man he deems best fitted for the office. This independence of thought and action marks the highest type of American citizenship, of which Colonel Fitch is a worthy example. He is a member of Rubicon Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, and is a Thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite Consistory. He also belongs to the Business Men's Club and the Country Club, of Toledo, and in all the societies with which he is associated he is regarded as a useful member. It has been said that every man has a hobby, and Colonel Fitch's hobby is outdoor sports, particularly horseback riding. He keeps a fine saddle horse, and derives great pleasure from his rides about the city. His vacations are chiefly spent in the West, where he enjoys riding about with the cowboys, sleeping with them on the ground at night and otherwise roughing it, returning to his work with new vigor. Notwithstanding he has passed the age of three score years, he is still hale and hearty, nearly six feet tall, of splendid physique and commanding appearance, and there is no doubt that his well preserved manhood is due in a great measure to his outdoor exercise. On Nov. 11, 1868, Colonel Fitch led to the altar Miss Mary Odell, a native of Twinsburg, Summit county, Ohio, though the greater part of her early life was passed in the city of Cleveland, where she was educated, and where she and her husband were married. Colonel and Mrs. Fitch reside at the Monticello, one of the best family hotels in Toledo, located at the corner of Michigan and Monroe streets, and both have a host of friends among the best people of the city.



Hillard E. Allen,

WILLARD EZRA ALLEN

Willard Ezra Allen merits recognition in this compilation by reason of his standing as one of the successful representatives of the manufacturing interests of the city of Toledo, as well as for the reason that he is a citizen of sterling worth and one who enjoys uniform popularity in the community which is his home. Mr. Allen is a native of the neighboring Ohio county of Lorain, where he was born on a farm, in what was then called Camden, but now Kipton, Aug. 15, 1860; and he is a son of Charles Willard and Ruth E. (Beach) Allen, the former of whom was born Oct. 18, 1835, near Brockport, N. Y., and the latter July 12, 1837, in Auburn, N. Y. Both families were early founded in America, the paternal in New England, which was the generous and beneficent cradle of much of our national history, and the maternal in New Jersey, the citizenship of which State has exercised a wholesome influence in the affairs of our common country. The first American ancestor of this immediate branch of the Allen family was one William Allen, who emigrated from England in 1635, and settled at Salisbury, in the county of Norfolk, Massachusetts. One of his descendants was Ezra S. Allen, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review. Ezra S. Allen was born near Brockport, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1812, and devoted the greater part of his comparatively short life to agricultural pursuits. In 1836 he removed to Lorain county, Ohio, and settled on the farm which is still known as the "Old Allen Homestead," and there he succumbed to the grim reaper, March 18, 1841, at the early age of twenty-nine years. The maternal great-grandfather of Willard E. Allen was Benjamin Beach, who married Jane Allen, daughter of Capt. Job Allen, a well-known military and political leader of the early days in New Jersey. Benjamin Beach operated iron mills and mines during the Revolutionary period at various places in New Jersey, and he maintained one of his forges at Valley Forge, in Pennsylvania, where Washington and his army were encamped.

during the dreary winter of 1777-78. Ralph Beach, who is associated with Thomas A. Edison, at West Orange, N. J., in the construction of the new Edison electric street car, has in his possession a cannon ball that was cast at Valley Forge by his ancestor, Benjamin Beach. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Allen, whose name was also Benjamin Beach, was born at Rockaway, N. J., Dec. 11, 1771, and in his youth became an iron worker, being connected with his father's interests in the iron mines of New Jersey, which are still owned by members of the Beach family. Later he removed to the vicinity of Plattsburgh, N. Y., where he met and married his third wife, Mary Holcomb, whose father and brothers were active in the War of 1812. He followed agricultural pursuits there for a time, and then moved to the vicinity of Auburn, N. Y., where he died Oct. 1, 1838. Charles Willard Allen, the son of Ezra S. Allen and the father of Willard E., was less than a year old when his parents removed from the Empire State to their new home in Lorain county, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood, early devoting his attention to the basic industry of agriculture, to which he maintained an unswerving allegiance throughout the greater part of his active career. He received his rudimentary education in the district schools of the neighborhood in which he lived, and finished with a course at Oberlin (Ohio) College. He then remained for some time upon the home farm, after which he entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company and assisted in the construction of the first railroad bridge across the Maumee river at Toledo. Again returning to the old homestead in Lorain county, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he removed to Monroe county, Michigan, and purchased a farm in Erie township. To the improvement and cultivation of this landed possession he continued to give his attention until 1907, when he practically retired from active participation in affairs and took up his residence in the city of Toledo. One year later he removed to Oberlin, Ohio, but in 1909 returned to Toledo, where he now maintains his home. He is a man of sterling character, strong both physically and mentally, despite his advanced age, and upon the record of his long career as one of the world's noble army of workers

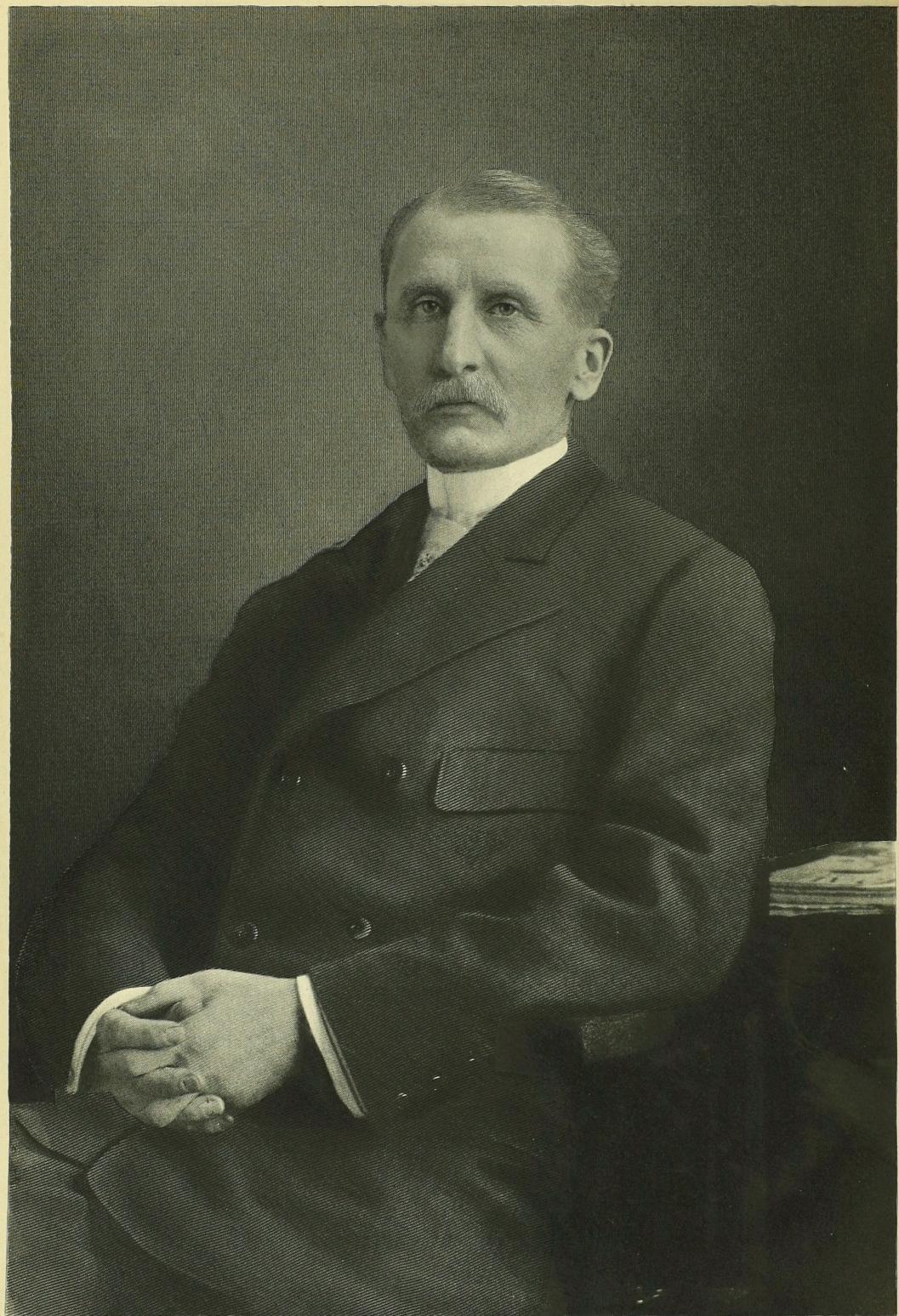
there rests no blemish. His life has been one of consecutive industry, and he gained success through his own well-directed efforts. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and has been active in promoting the interests of that party, casting his first vote for Gen. John C. Fremont for President, and he and his good wife have been life-long members of the Baptist church. On Nov. 3, 1858, he was happily married to Miss Ruth E. Beach, who, after a period of fifty-two years of wedded bliss, in the evening of life is enjoying with him the fruits of their combined efforts and industry. She is the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Holcomb) Beach, and is the youngest of twenty-four children born of the three marriages of her father. Her early education was secured in the district schools, and after attending the Auburn (N. Y.) Seminary she became a teacher at the age of fifteen. Later she entered Oberlin College, where she completed her education. At the age of seventy-three years she is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and she is the only survivor but one of her father's numerous family. The mother of the late Hon. Charles P. Griffin, who so long represented Lucas county in the Ohio legislature, was a sister of Mrs. Allen. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen there were born six children, of whom the following specific mention is appropriately made in this connection: Willard E. is he to whom this review is more particularly dedicated; Rufus W. is a partner in the firm of Granger & Allen at Oberlin, Ohio; Marietta is the widow of Fred E. McCaskey and resides at Toledo; Theodore B. is the senior member of the firm of T. B. Allen & Co., oil producers, of Toledo; Laura B. is the wife of Wallace Washburn, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Charles J. resides in Toledo.

Willard Ezra Allen, whose name initiates this biographical review, secured his early educational training in the district schools of Lorain county, Ohio, which he attended from the age of six to fourteen, when his parents removed to Monroe county, Michigan. From then until his nineteenth year he contributed his quota to the work of the home farm, increasing his services as his ability and physical powers justified, and in the meantime taking up and continuing various studies, preparatory to teaching. At the age of nineteen he secured his first school—a four months'

winter term, at a monthly stipend of \$18. The school was located in Bedford township, Monroe county, four miles from his home, and he walked that distance twice daily during the continuance of the term. The following summer he taught another term in Erie township, and in these pedagogic endeavors he earned the first money that enabled him to enter Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Mich. He matriculated in this institution of learning in September, 1880, and after completing the fall term he again resumed teaching, taking charge of the same school in which he had labored the previous winter, and at a salary increased to \$24 per month. In addition to his work as teacher he continued his college studies during the winter months and re-entered college for the spring term of 1881, successfully passing the final examination for the year with his class. He was chosen president of the Freshman class near the close of his first year in college, and in 1883 he entered the Junior Oratorical Prize contest of the Alpha Kappa Phi Society for what was then known as the Melenyd Prize. He selected as the subject for his oration, "Poetry Among the Arts," and at the end of the contest he was awarded the honors of the occasion. Up to the time of completing his college work the vacation periods were devoted by Mr. Allen to the agency business, beginning in the summer of 1881 with a pocket dictionary as the article for sale. He succeeded in disposing of a copy to the first customer called upon, and although a profit of but one cent was realized from the transaction at the close of the first day's work his profit on sales made amounted to nearly one dollar. In four days the little city of Hudson, Mich., had been thoroughly canvassed and a net profit of \$15 had been accrued by the ambitious and energetic salesman. From that time on, book selling and other agency work, pursued during the college vacations, became the source of sufficient revenue to enable Mr. Allen to pursue his course of study. In 1884 he entered the subscription book publishing field, opening his first office at Hillsdale, Mich., and among other books which he published was one entitled "Anecdotes of the Rebellion," of which more than 30,000 copies were sold. In 1890 he became associated with George F. Cram, the map and atlas publisher of Chicago, the style of the firm

becoming "The Cram-Allen Publishing Company," with offices located in the Illinois metropolis. In 1893 Mr. Allen severed his connection with this publishing company to accept an appointment by Governor Altgeld as special Illinois representative to the International Irrigation Congress which convened at Los Angeles, Cal., in October of that year. He was chosen as a member of the National Executive Committee on Irrigation and served in that capacity for the period of one year. In the spring of 1894 he organized the Morning Daily News Company at Los Angeles, Cal., and began the publication of a paper which later became the official organ of the People's Party in Southern California. He disposed of his interest in this newspaper in 1895 and returned to his former home, where he spent the ensuing three years in developing certain inventions. In 1898 these inventions formed the basis for the organization of the Allen Manufacturing Company of Toledo, which was incorporated in 1901 under the laws of the State of Ohio, with Fred E. McCaskey as president, and Willard E. Allen as secretary and treasurer. This company has for years manufactured a number of specialties, the most important of which is the Allen Bath Apparatus. After the death of Mr. McCaskey, in 1905, Mr. Allen became the sole proprietor of the concern, and has continued as such up to the present time. He is also interested in several other establishments in Toledo, as well as being the owner of valuable real estate interests in the city. It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Allen's career has been an exceedingly active one, and the success that has attended his efforts has been due solely to his native ability and energy. He has gained a high standing in his home city as a man of large affairs, and is identified with various organizations, such as the Business Men's Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Toledo Credit Men's Association. Fraternally he ranks high in the Masonic order. He became a Master Mason Oct. 5, 1885, and at the present time is a member of Rubicon Lodge, No. 237; Fort Meigs Chapter, No. 29; Toledo Council, No. 33; Toledo Commandery, No. 7; the Miami Lodge of Perfection; Northern Light Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Fort Industry Chapter, Rose Croix H. R. D. M.; Toledo Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal

Secret, and of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Zenobia Temple. He is also a member of the auxiliary Order of the Eastern Star. He has membership in the Sons of the American Revolution; the oratorical society, Alpha Kappa Phi, of which he is an alumnus, and of the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Delta Theta, Michigan Gamma. He is a member of the Toledo Yacht Club, and his interest in the beautiful and artistic is shown by a liberal support given to the Toledo Museum of Art. In politics he gives a consistent support to the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office, as his business interests demand all of his attention. The religious faith of himself and wife is expressed by membership in the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church, of Toledo, where they are regular attendants. Mr. Allen is a very pleasant and affable man, perhaps a little brusk in business intercourse, but beneath the exterior are to be found all the attributes of the true gentleman, faithfulness to his friends being a prominent characteristic. He is one of the popular citizens of Toledo, where his circle of friends is only circumscribed by the list of his acquaintances. One of the busiest of the busy men of the city, when the hour comes for closing his office he lays aside his business cares and in the privacy of his home thoroughly enjoys the companionship of his wife and children, to whom he is exceedingly devoted. On Nov. 3, 1900, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Augusta L. Sutton, widow of the late Isaac Sutton, of Toledo, Ohio. To her first marriage were born two sons—Raymond Alden and Samuel Wayne. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born three children, as follows: Frederick Willard, born Jan. 21, 1902; Ruth Etta, born Jan. 26, 1904; Sterling Ezra, born Oct. 26, 1906, died Feb. 24, 1910. The family home, one of the most beautiful residences in the city, is located at Collingwood Villa, 3015 Collingwood avenue, Toledo, Ohio, and is the center of gracious hospitality.



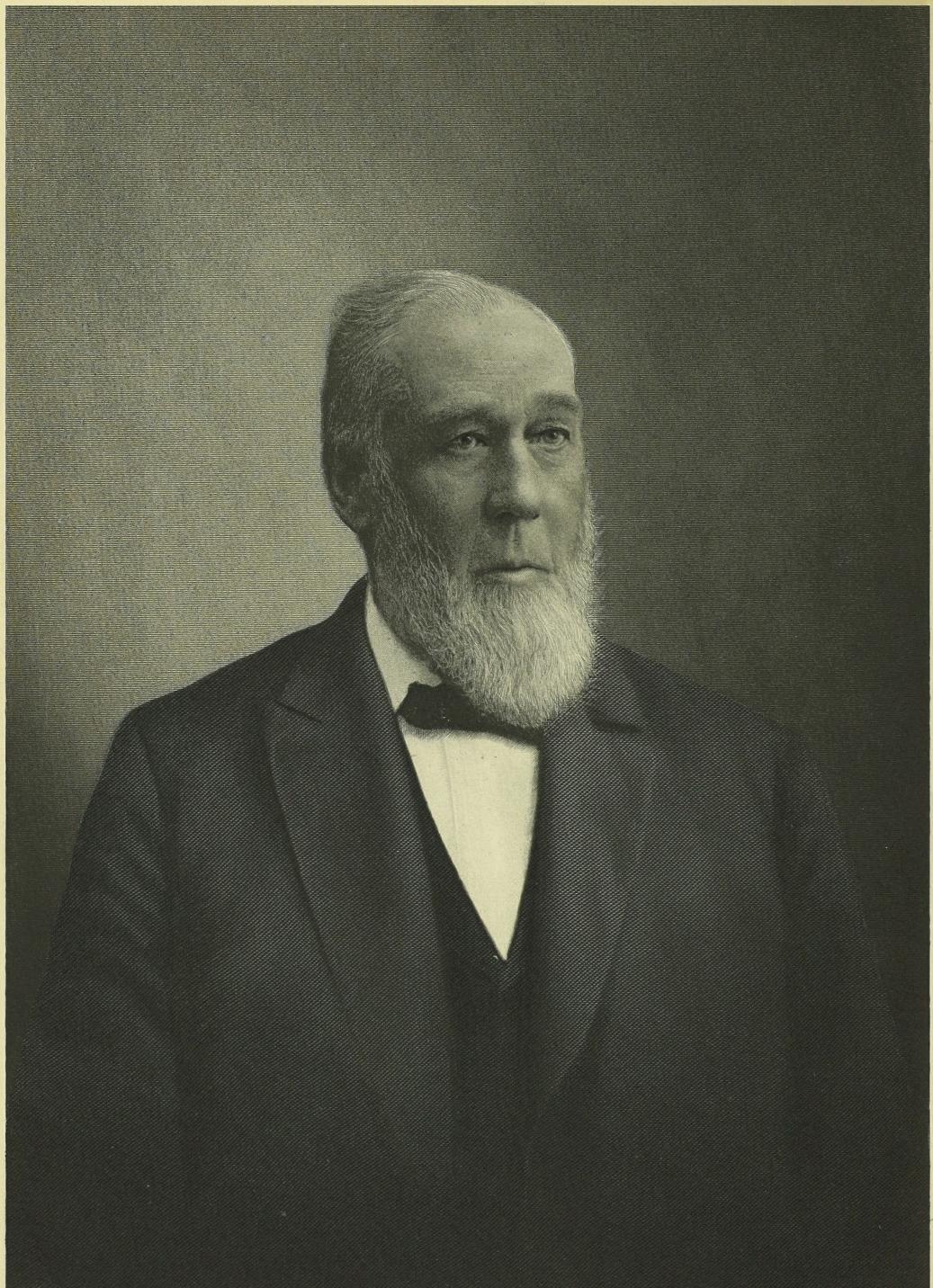
H. H. Holmes

GEORGE W. CLOSE

George W. Close, one of the foremost figures in commercial and banking circles in Northern Ohio, and one of the extensive realty owners of Toledo, is a native of this State, having been born on a farm in the vicinity of Bellevue, Sandusky county, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1851. His paternal great-grandfather was a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary war and shortly after the cessation of hostilities settled in Pennsylvania, being the first of the progenitors of the subject of this sketch to establish his domicile in the Keystone State. The parents, George W., Sr., and Mary (Moyer) Close, were both natives of Union county in that commonwealth, the former having been born July 5, 1804, and the latter Jan. 5, 1814. They were reared, educated and married in their native State, and in 1838 located on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Bellevue, Ohio, where, thirteen years later, George W., of this review, first beheld the light of day. There the Close family continued to maintain their residence until 1876, the father owning and operating his large grain farm until that year. The father then moved to Bellevue with his family and took up his residence in that city during the remainder of his life, enjoying the fruits of his long and exceptionally industrious career, his death occurring about 1889. George W. Close, Jr., was twenty-five years of age at the time of his parents' removal from their farmstead to Bellevue, and he acquired his elementary educational training in the district schools in the neighborhood of the parental farm in the last named place. His early life was not much different from that of all farmer lads, and at an early age he became inured to the sturdy discipline of rural life, which tended to develop in him those qualities of industry and application which afterward figured so prominently in his eminent success. He supplemented the knowledge gained in the district schools with a course in the Bellevue High School, and later attended Oberlin College. In 1870, he embarked in the mercantile and private banking business at Berlin Heights, Erie county,

Ohio, and also engaged in shipbuilding. In 1882, he disposed of his mercantile and private banking business and in the following year organized the Berlin Heights Banking Company, of which he became president and general manager, which offices he continues to occupy. This concern enjoys an extensive and profitable patronage. He is also interested in the Berlin Fruit Box Company, which was organized in 1863, and of which he has been the president since 1890; the firm of Close & Peak, Wakeman, Ceylon and Berlin Heights, Ohio, dealers in grain and coal; the Bank of Huron, Erie county, Ohio, of which he is president; the Wakeman Banking Company, at Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, of which he is secretary and treasurer; the American Publishers' Company, of Norwalk, Ohio, of which he is president; the Equitable Realty Company, of Toledo, of which he is president; and he is one of the large real-estate owners of Lucas county, being the proprietor of several business blocks and numerous business properties in Toledo, and at present he is acting as receiver for the Wauseon Savings & Trust Company, of Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio. In all his undertakings Mr. Close has been guided by quick decision, cool judgment, undaunted courage, confidence in his abilities, firmness, strict adherence to correct business principles, and, above all, sterling integrity, which has won him many friends in the commercial world who realize that he can be relied upon to carry out his contractual obligations to the letter. By close observation of the market conditions he has been able to embark in lines of business that are practically certain to yield him substantial returns; by his industry and well directed efforts he has been instrumental in making those undertakings successful; and by his sound judgment and conservative methods he has avoided everything resembling speculation and confined himself to strictly legitimate investments. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the degree of Master Mason, Nov. 1, 1876; the Toledo Club and the Country Club. In his political views he is a consistent adherent of the principles of the Republican party, though, notwithstanding he takes a commendable interest in questions of the hour, he is by no means an active politician in the understanding of that term, though he never fails to perform the duties of

good citizenship at the polls. In regard to religious matters, he entertains views which are extremely liberal and broad-minded, and is affiliated with the Congregational denomination, owning the pew which has been in the possession of various of his progenitors. He was instrumental in twice rebuilding the First Congregational Church at Berlin Heights, and has given liberally of his time and means to the furtherance and maintenance of other church societies, and of various worthy charitable and benevolent objects. On Nov. 15, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Close and Miss Ada Eliza Hine, daughter of Theodore B. and Lovina (Reynolds) Hine, of Berlin Heights. Mrs. Close received her summons to the life eternal in July, 1903, less than two years after the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage to Mr. Close. Of this union were born four children—Theodora Hine, who is the wife of Frederick Fox, a banker of Norwalk, Ohio; Helen Katheryn; George W., Jr., who is now attending the Holderness School for Boys at Plymouth, N. H.; and Lovina Hine, at Smead's School, Toledo.



B. M. Hitchcock

BAILEY HALL HITCHCOCK

Bailey Hall Hitchcock, civil engineer, was born at Hanson, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, April 28, 1828. He was descended from Luke Hitchcock, who came from Fenny Compton, England, and was living "in good esteem" in Hartford, Conn., in 1647. The latter had a son, Luke, born June 5, 1655. One of the sons of Luke 2d was Ebenezer, born at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 24, 1694. He married Mary Sheldon, who was the mother of his fourteen children. She was the daughter of Joseph Sheldon, of Sheffield, who was a representative to the general court in 1708, and a direct descendant of Archbishop Gilbert Sheldon, of Canterbury, England. The mother of Mary Sheldon was Mary, daughter of Joseph Whiting, treasurer of Connecticut for thirty-nine years, having succeeded his father, William Whiting, who had held the office for thirty-seven years, and being followed by his son, who continued the treasurership in the family for thirty-two years more. The wife of Joseph Whiting was Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Pyncheon, of Springfield. His wife was Amy, daughter of George Wyllys, the second governor of Connecticut, a man of wealth and a Puritan of the Puritans. In 1638 Governor Wyllys sent his steward, William Gibbons, with twenty men, to prepare a home for him, and a year later took possession of the Wyllys estate in Hartford, on which stood the tree to become the famous Charter Oak of a later generation. He died Jan. 18, 1776. Rev. Gad Hitchcock, son of Capt. Ebenezer and Mary (Sheldon) Hitchcock, was born Feb. 12, 1719, at Springfield, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard College, in 1743, and settled over the parish at Pembroke, Mass., in October, 1748. The settlement was for life, and on Dec. 22, 1748, he was married to Dorothy, daughter of Samuel and Dorothy (Avery) Angier, of Cambridge. Samuel Angier was the son of the Rev. Samuel Angier and Hannah, only daughter of Uriah Oakes, fourth president of Harvard College. Samuel Angier's grandfather was Edmond Angier, who married Ruth, only daughter of William Ames, D. D. "of famous memory." Dr.

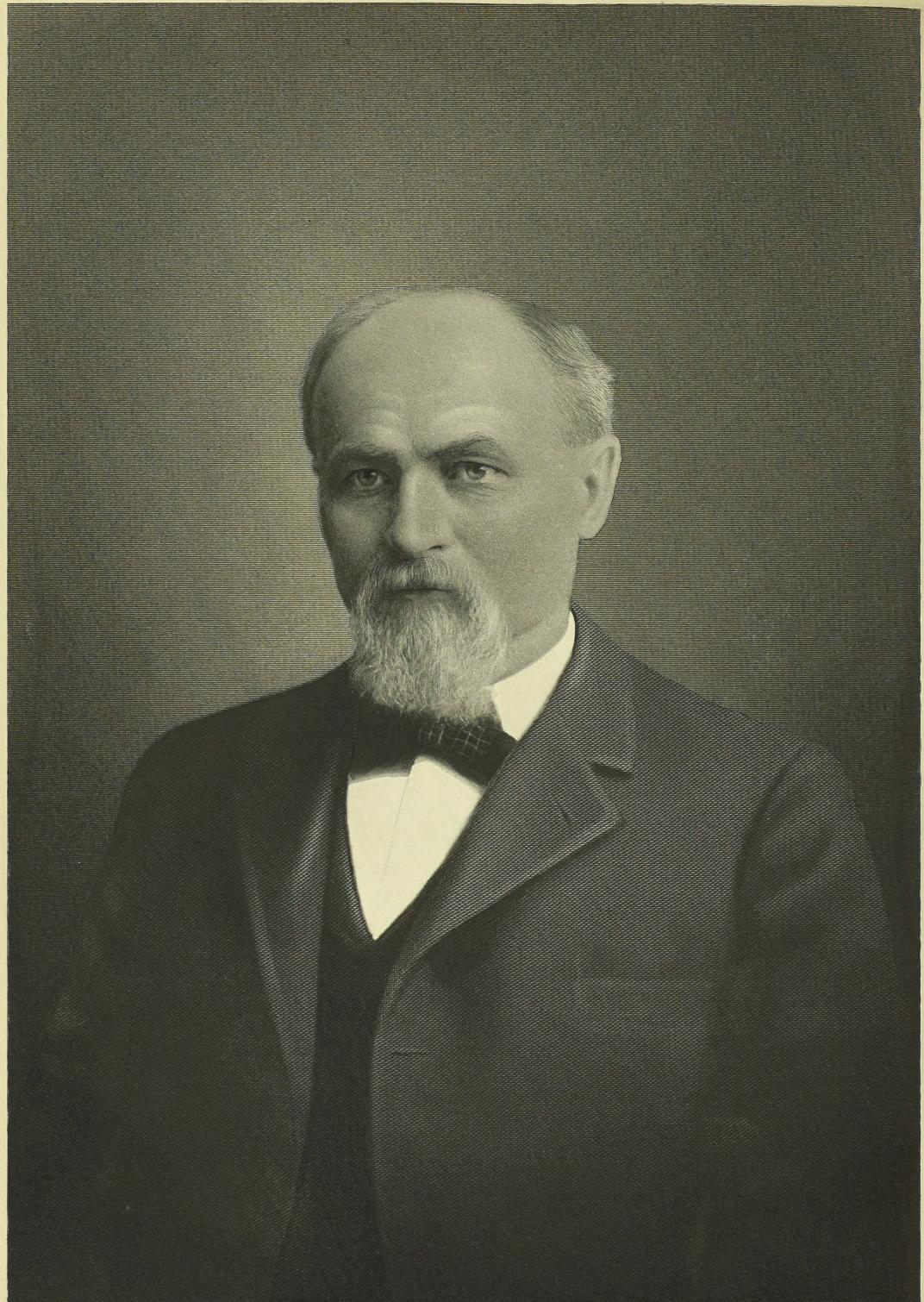
Ames was a Fellow of Christ College; was driven from England for non-conformity; was sent by the States-General of Holland to the Synod of Dort to "aid the President of the Synod by his suggestions." He was the author of the "Medulla Theologi" and other works, and was a professor in the University of Franeker. His portrait, painted in 1633, hangs in Memorial Hall in Harvard University. Mrs. Hitchcock's lineage was equally illustrious on her mother's side. Her grandfather was Dr. Jonathan Avery, and her grandmother, Sybil (Sparhawk) Avery, after the death of her young husband, married Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, who wrote the "Day of Doom." Sybil's mother was Patience, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Newman, who led his people into the wilderness and founded a town he called Rehoboth, because his flock might now say, "The Lord has made room for us and we shall be fruitful in the land." He was the author of the first concordance of the Bible, and in the words of Cotton Mather, "was a very living preacher and a very preaching liver." In December, 1748, Mr. Hitchcock bought a house, that is still standing, and seventeen acres of land. Here he passed his days and here he died, full of years and honors. In 1774 he was called upon to deliver the election sermon in the Old South Church in Boston before the Legislature and the Governor, it being the occasion of the "Election of His Majesty's Council for the said Province." The fierce excitement and spirit of resistance that preceded the outbreak of the Revolution had reached its height. The tea had already gone overboard in Boston Harbor, and blood was soon to flow at Lexington. Pembroke had been the first town in outspoken protests and threats against the tyrannical action of the royal government and the preacher's whole heart was with his people, whose ideas he had helped to mold. He had chosen for his text Prov. xxix:2—"When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." The very text was like a trumpet call to battle. Fresh from the people, whose excitement and indignation he shared, he arose in the presence of the hushed assemblage and launched full on the bosom of the astonished Governor, "When the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." He gave an outline of the condition of affairs in America and added, "If I am mistaken in supposing that plans are

formed and executed subversive of our national and charter rights and privileges and incompatible with every idea of liberty, all America is mistaken with me." He boldly defended the right of revolution, and called on the people to be careful of their civil and religious liberties. Governor Gage was filled with great wrath on account of the boldness of this position. After listening to the sermon, the legislature ordered it printed, and then proceeded to elect councillors in full accord with the preacher's advice. Governor Gage negatived thirteen of them, and adjourned the legislature to meet at Salem, June 17, as a punishment, and as a means of keeping them from coming together. At Salem, he again adjourned them, but they locked the doors, refused admission to the Governor's messenger, and transacted their business in spite of him. Mr. Hitchcock was elected, July 12, 1779, a member of the convention to make a constitution for Massachusetts. The convention met in 1780 and formed the constitution under which Massachusetts was governed until 1820. In 1787 he received the degree of D. D. from Harvard College. The following record remains in the handwriting of his son: "My honored mother died Aug. 6, 1792, after an indisposition of four months, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. My honored father died Aug. 8, 1803, after an indisposition and confinement of four years. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age and the fifty-eighth of his ministry." Dr. Gad Hitchcock, the only child of Gad and Dorothy Hitchcock, born Nov. 2, 1749, was graduated at Harvard in 1768. He served as surgeon in the army of the Revolution, in Col. John Bailey's regiment, and was afterward chief surgeon of General Fellow's brigade hospital in the Jerseys, till the end of his term of enlistment, in February, 1777. He married, July 9, 1778, Sagie Bailey, daughter of Col. John Bailey, of Hanover, Mass. They had twelve children—seven daughters and five sons. The oldest son and eighth child, Charles Hitchcock, was born in Hanson, Mass., Sept. 4, 1794. He was a farmer, a man of education, a useful citizen, holding office in educational, town and county affairs, and was a member of the legislature. He died in Pembroke, Nov. 9, 1848. He married Abigail Little Hall, daughter of Bailey Hall, of Pembroke, and granddaughter of Dr. Jeremiah Hall, who was a noted surgeon, serving in the French and Revolu-

tional wars and as a member of the Continental Congress. Her ancestry goes back to Thomas Little, who married Ann Warren, daughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower; and another line goes back to Edward Doty of the Mayflower. She was a woman of fine endowments and greatly beloved. Early left a widow, she devoted herself to the education of her children. The last twenty years of her life was spent with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Tyler—the son-in-law being a leading lawyer of Cambridge, Mass.—in their beautiful country home at Winchester, Mass., receiving the care and devotion of her children and grandchildren and the happiness she so richly deserved. She died in her eighty-sixth year in the full possession of her faculties. Her oldest son, Charles, after graduating at Dartmouth and the Dane Law School at Cambridge, settled in Chicago, where he held a leading position at the bar, and, in 1870, was president of the convention which framed the present constitution of the State of Illinois. He died at his home in Chicago in May, 1881, in the prime of life. Mr. Hitchcock, the subject of these memoirs, received his early education at the academy at Hanover, Mass., a well known preparatory school. He afterward studied surveying with "Squire" John Ford, of Marshfield, and in the office of Ezra Lincoln, a well known civil engineer of Boston. From May, 1849, to April, 1852, he was assistant engineer on the construction of the Troy & Greenfield railroad, now the Hoosic Tunnel Line, being under the eminent engineer, Thomas Lovett, and had a prominent part in this pioneer piece of railroad tunneling. From April, 1852, to 1853, he was assistant engineer on the Sackett's Harbor & Saratoga railroad. From April to November, 1853, he was on surveys of the Whitehall & Plattsburg railroad and the Troy & Rutland railroad. At that time, that region of the Adirondacks was an unknown wilderness, and the survey was made with an Indian guide, cutting hemlock branches for their beds on the deep snow and reaping the full benefit of the "open-air" life. He left Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in November, 1853, for Attica, Ind., where he entered the employ of Boody, Ross & Company, in the construction of the Wabash railroad, then called the Toledo & Illinois railroad. He came to Toledo in September, 1854, when the cholera had caused all business

to be suspended and many of the workmen had died, and took possession of all the railroad property until the work was resumed. He resigned, in 1859, to engage in the lumber and manufacturing business, afterward erecting large buildings, and going into partnership with John Walbridge. The firm did a large business, employing many men, and during the years of the Civil war contributed generously toward the Federal cause. Mr. Hitchcock served several years in the city council and as police commissioner, and was a valued counsellor in all the affairs of the city pertaining to his profession. In 1874, he took up his old profession of civil engineering and was engaged at the American Bridge Co. works in Chicago and at Phoenixville, Pa., on bridges for the Cincinnati Southern railroad, afterward superintending their construction in Kentucky. He was chief engineer of the Toledo & Findlay railroad, and for several seasons was engaged in government engineering on the rivers and harbors of Lake Erie; and later was consulting engineer with J. D. Cook, engineer of the Toledo water works. He died April 23, 1893, on his seventy-fifth birthday, at his home in Toledo. His wife and three children survive him. He married, Dec. 9, 1856, Sarah Hatch Collamore, a daughter of Dr. Anthony Collamore and Caroline (Hatch) Collamore. His oldest son, Edward Bailey Hitchcock, born in Toledo, in December, 1860, married, first, Miss Eleanor Corwin, of Lebanon, Ohio, deceased, and, secondly, Miss Celia Ennis, of Iowa. They have one child, Helen Abigail, born May 25, 1908. He is a civil engineer by profession, connected with MacArthur Brothers Company, contractors, and has been connected with large construction enterprises. Abby Little Hitchcock was born in Toledo, in November, 1862. She graduated at the Michigan University in 1885, and married A. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, in June, 1893. They have one daughter, Eleanor Collamore, born in July, 1894. Frederick Collamore Hitchcock, born in Toledo, in September, 1864, is a civil engineer, unmarried, and is vice-president and general manager of MacArthur Brothers Company, contractors, of New York and Chicago. Mrs. Sarah (Collamore) Hitchcock, the wife of the subject of these memoirs, was born in Pembroke, Mass., and is the daughter of Dr. Anthony and Caroline (Hatch) Collamore, of that place. Her father, Dr. Anthony Collamore, was gradu-

ated at Harvard in 1806, and was a prominent physician and member of the Massachusetts legislature. Her mother, Mrs. Caroline Collamore, died in Toledo, in March, 1879, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Bolles. The first of the Collamore family that moved into this country was Peter, coming to Scituate, Mass., early in the history of the colony. He had no children and sent for his nephew, Capt. Anthony Collamore, in England, to inherit his estate. The latter settled in Scituate and was commander of the militia there. William Henry Harrison, former president of the United States, married Annie Symmes, great-granddaughter of Capt. Anthony Collamore. He was a valiant Indian fighter, secretary of the Northwest Territory, and a delegate to Congress. Dr. Collamore's grandmother was a daughter of Col. Benjamin Lincoln, of Hingham, and a sister of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who received the sword of Cornwallis at the surrender of Yorktown. He was Secretary of War for Washington, and signed his own discharge from the army.

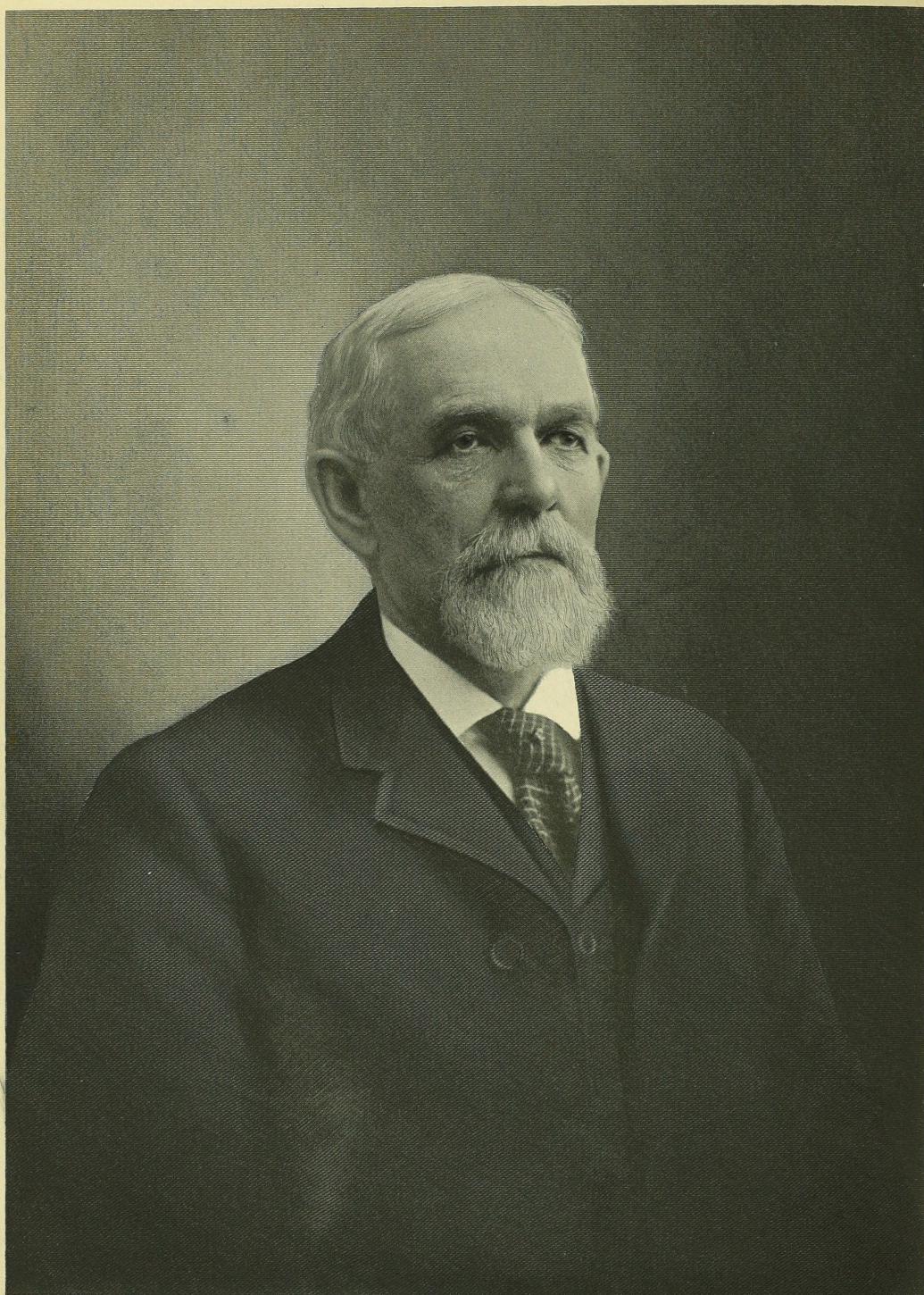


Emil Grosh

EMIL GROSH

Emil Grosh, well known in connection with the Maher & Grosh wholesale cutlery establishment, was prominent in Toledo business circles until his death, Dec. 2, 1900. He was born in Sonneburg, Germany, Aug. 6, 1841, son of Henry and Mary (Schmidt) Grosh, both natives of Germany. Emil Grosh was left an orphan at a tender age and, while a lad, left his native city and came to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was received into the family of an uncle, Henry Schmidt. He was sent to school by his relatives in Buffalo and, upon reaching suitable age, was employed in the hardware store of Lawrence & Noble, at Goshen, Ind. He remained in this position until 1864, when, in company with a son of Mr. Noble, he opened a hardware store in Bourbon, Ind. He resided in Bourbon four years and then sold his interest in the company and removed to Rochester, where for three years he was engaged in the same business. He then accepted a position with the C. Gerber & Company hardware house, as traveling salesman, and remained in the employ of that company four years. In these different capacities, Mr. Grosh became thoroughly familiar with every department of the hardware business, and when he came to Toledo, in the early seventies, and associated himself with Mr. Gruber in a wholesale hardware establishment, the firm prospered and enjoyed a large patronage. Upon Mr. Gruber's death, his share in the concern was purchased by Mr. Maher, and the firm has since been known as the Maher & Grosh Wholesale Cutlery Company, although Mr. Grosh sold his interest to Mr. Maher four years before his death. The firm of Maher & Grosh dealt in high-class articles and enjoyed a firm footing in the business world. Mr. Grosh was a man of energy and devotion to his business, as well as the possessor of a clear and logical intellect. His character entitled him to the respect which he received from his fellow men, and his business integrity was unquestioned. Mr. Grosh was married, June 16, 1868, to Miss Mary H. Chamberlain, daughter of Judge Ebenezer M. Chamberlain and Phoebe Ann (Hascall)

Chamberlain, of Goshen, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Grosh became the parents of two children—Dr. Lawrence Chamberlain Grosh, a medical practitioner of Toledo; and Jerome Emil, who is deceased, having met death by drowning, in 1903. Mr. Grosh had retired from business in 1896, and expected to enjoy with his wife some years of well-earned leisure. Sickness and death overtook him in a very short time, and he was laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery, in December, 1900, leaving to mourn his loss his devoted wife and sons. Mr. Grosh was a member of the Masonic order. He felt no ambition to hold political offices, but was a consistent Republican in his party affiliations. The parents of Mrs. Grosh were both of American nativity, the noted father—Judge Ebenezer M. Chamberlain—having been born at Orrington, near Bangor, Me., Aug. 20, 1805, and the mother at Leroy, N. Y., March 13, 1816. Judge Chamberlain received his education in New England and was taught the trade of shipbuilding, at which he was employed until he was twenty-one years of age. Upon attaining his majority, he studied law, in accordance with a cherished ambition, and, in 1833, he located in Goshen, Ind., and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was a brilliant and eloquent speaker, a close student and a deep thinker. His success was flattering, and most complicated litigation, involving large interests, was intrusted to him. He was actively interested in political matters and was elected a member of the Thirty-third congress from the Fort Wayne district of Indiana. He had previously, in 1835 and 1837, served two terms in the House of Representatives of the State legislature of Indiana. He later gave up his private law practice to accept a seat upon the bench, and was Circuit Judge of Elkhart and LaGrange counties for thirteen years. Judge Chamberlain's record as a lawyer and as a man was unassailable, and as a judge he was swayed by no consideration other than his duty. He possessed all the qualifications of judicial character—extensive legal knowledge, sound morality, urbane and agreeable manners. Judge and Mrs. Chamberlain were the parents of eight children, of whom only two are living. These two are daughters, both widows, the one of Emil Grosh and the other of Frank G. Hubbell, who was a prominent citizen of Goshen, Ind.



S.W. Blomer

STEVENS WARREN FLOWER

Stevens Warren Flower, late a highly respected and influential citizen of Toledo, at one time a resident of Maumee, a gallant soldier in the great Civil war, and for many years an active and prominent figure in commercial and religious circles in the county, was a native of the old Empire State, having first beheld the light of day in the town of Clayton, Jefferson county, New York, Aug. 21, 1832. He was descended of highly honorable ancestry. His father, Joseph Warren Flower, of Massachusetts, served in the War of 1812, and his widow received from the Federal government a land grant of 160 acres, and was also awarded a pension. His grandfather, Timothy Flower, of Connecticut, was a member of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and the records show that twenty-five men of the Flower name and ancestry, residents of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, served their country honorably in this conflict, which resulted in the annihilation of British tyranny in the American colonies. Mr. Flower's mother, Amy Stevens, was a daughter of Gen. Elias Stevens, of South Royalton, Vt., a prominent and influential man in his day, serving in the Connecticut militia in the war of the Revolution, and as a member of the Vermont legislature for twenty years. These facts, taken from family and military records, show that patriotism, so important an element in Mr. Flower's nature, was an inheritance from both paternal and maternal ancestors. When he was about two years old his father was summoned to the life eternal, and after about five years of widowhood his mother married Augustus Ford, master in the United States navy, who was a noble father to the boy and young man, and who went to his reward in 1855. Soon after the marriage of the mother to Mr. Ford the family moved to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where Stevens W. lived until he entered the military service of his country in the great Civil war, enlisting Sept. 12, 1862, as a first lieutenant in Company H, Tenth New York

heavy artillery. He served with his command in a variety of places, participating in the defenses of Washington and in the memorable campaigns of Sheridan. He experienced active service at Cold Harbor, Va.; before Petersburg and Richmond; in the assault on Petersburg; in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and in the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, April 2, 1865. For fidelity to duty, and because of his marked executive ability, he was appointed quartermaster and served in this capacity in many important branches of the service until his discharge from the army at the close of the conflict, in June, 1865. As quartermaster he furnished supplies to General Sherman's and Sheridan's commands as they passed through Petersburg on their final return from their triumphant invasion of the South to Washington, and was complimented verbally by General Sheridan for the prompt and efficient manner in which he had supplied his army with provisions. For his faithful and exceptionally meritorious services wherever assigned he was recommended for promotion by the quartermaster-general shortly prior to the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, and was recommended by General Grant for the position of assistant quartermaster-general, but, because of the confusion incident to Lee's surrender and the assassination of President Lincoln, the commission was not issued. During its period of service his regiment lost 267 men, two of whom were officers, and two died in the hands of the enemy. Mr. Flower received a pension for disabilities incurred in the service. He came to Ohio immediately after the cessation of hostilities, and early in the spring of 1866 associated himself with his father-in-law, the late George W. Reynolds, in the Reynolds Flour Mills at Maumee, in which he retained his interest until 1873, when the firm retired from the milling business. But about five years previously the firm had established a commission house in Toledo, under the name of George W. Reynolds & Co., of which Mr. Flower assumed the general management in 1873. The above firm was continued until 1876, when Mr. Reynolds retired, and soon afterward the firm of S. W. Flower & Co. was formed, its principal business being that of dealing in seeds, especially clover seeds. The business has grown steadily and has been remunerative, is still car-

ried on, and during Mr. Flower's last illness was very ably conducted by Charles S. Burge, the other member of the firm. S. W. Flower was an honored member of several patriotic and fraternal organizations, belonging to the ancient and honorable order of Free & Accepted Masons, which he joined shortly after attaining to his majority, at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Ohio Post, No. 107, Grand Army of the Republic; Anthony Wayne Chapter, No. 739, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Toledo Produce Exchange, of which he was an active member for over thirty years, and of which he served as president for a term. His ancestors were not only patriotic and highly honorable, but were also of a decided Christian character. His grandparents, parents and stepfather were all Christian people. His most intimate friends were Christian people. He gave his heart to God in early manhood, and ever afterward his daily life was strictly in accord with the tenets of the Christian faith. He carried his religious principles into his business, and often said that if he succeeded in commercial pursuits it must be along the lines of strict honesty, integrity and the fundamental teachings of the Lowly Nazarene. He prospered in the seed business because he handled good seed, and the firm of which he was the head became known far and wide as one that could be depended on to buy and sell on the principle of the strictest honesty. He loved to converse on religious topics, especially those pertaining to personal religious life and experience. Being of a modest and retiring nature, he often felt troubled that he did not feel as keen religious emotions and personal assurances as some Christian people experienced or professed. He was both conservative and progressive. While clinging to the old doctrines, and always loyal to the church, he took a broad and statesmanlike view of the Kingdom of God, and did not deem it necessary to follow the old and beaten path if a better way presented itself. In the Christian church he found the suitable field for the practical exercise of his Christian faith and principles. In the spring of 1867 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Maumee, in the affairs of which he was very active until he took up his residence in Toledo, in 1874, when he transferred his membership to St. Paul's Church of that

denomination. By changes of residence he became an attendant upon the services of other churches, having been for a number of years a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, and frequently attending, with Mrs. Flower, the church of her choice, the Episcopal, at Trinity or St. Mark's. Among young people he was an especial favorite, contributing to their enjoyment in all possible ways and assisting them by kindly advice and example. Nearly all his life he was a highly successful teacher of Bible classes in Sabbath schools; and his Christian activities, especially the study and teaching of the Word of God and his many unostentatious benevolences, became to him real means of grace; and he always counted them among the happiest experiences of his life. For several years prior to receiving the summons to the Church Triumphant, Mr. Flower was unable, because of severe afflictions, to attend religious services in the church. But in all this time the sacred fire of his deep and abiding faith never died out on the domestic altar of his home. Morning and evening reading of the Scriptures and prayer were regularly maintained, and frequently in the household worship he strengthened his body and soul by receiving the Holy Eucharist, in sacred commemoration of his dying but risen and ever-living Lord. Possessed of an intellect with the ability to grasp things of a permanent value, he had a judicial mind which gave weight to his opinions, and a beautiful Christian spirit which made him as fair with those who differed from him as with those whose views were strictly in accord with his own. Men trusted him because of their profound faith in his integrity; they followed him because he possessed the qualities of leadership; they loved him because he was an humble follower of Jesus; and those who knew him best loved him most. He was hospitable and charitable to an extreme degree, thoroughly enjoying the companionship of friends and delighting in aiding those in humble circumstances to better their conditions. His last months on earth were marked by suffering and weakness best known to those who so long and faithfully ministered to him both by day and by night; but he endured it all with true and unflinching Christian fortitude, fully believing that, this painful life ended, there would be for him, through the merits and mercy

of his crucified Redeemer, the bliss, the fruition of a glorious immortality and eternal life; and as he neared the end he looked back over his long and exceptionally useful life of nearly fourscore years, a large part of which had been cheerfully given to the service of the Kingdom, he patiently awaited the approbation of the Master—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." He joined the "silent majority" Nov. 13, 1908, and all felt that a leader whom it was thought could not be spared had been called home to a well-earned reward. There is a vacancy in many hearts that will never be filled by another, and many a man will perform the duties of life more faithfully and conscientiously because of the influence of his quiet, unostentatious, yet forceful, life. He has departed this life, but his memory will forever remain green in the affection and respect of those who love and revere goodness. Stevens W. Flower was twice married. In September, 1865, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Frances B. Reynolds, an adopted daughter of the late lamented George W. Reynolds, for several years associated in business with Mr. Flower, and one of the most influential and respected citizens of Lucas county, who then and for many years resided at Maumee. Frances (Reynolds) Flower was taken ill in July, 1866, and gradually failed until the last days of December of the same year, when God called her home, and her body was laid away in beautiful Riverside Cemetery, at Maumee, amidst a vast concourse of sorrowing friends and acquaintances, only about fifteen months after their marriage. On Oct. 8, 1874, Mr. Flower was happily united in marriage with Miss Ellen Burge, of Maumee, and in the following November they removed to Toledo. Ellen (Burge) Flower was born in Bampton, Devonshire, England, April 21, 1847, and died in her home in Toledo, April 24, 1903, after a happily wedded life of twenty-nine years. Mrs. Flower was a woman of rare excellence of mind and heart, one of those characters that leaves its impress upon every life it touches. Kind and sympathetic, she was ever ready to contribute to the comfort and good cheer of all who came within the sphere of her influence, finding her greatest happiness in earnestly endeavoring to make others happy. More than any other one characteristic that molded her life was her utter unsel-

fishness, and she exemplified the Christian virtues in her daily walk and conversation. Her well-rounded Christian character and sweet, loving and gentle disposition endeared her to all and made her life a constant benediction. A woman of perfectly transparent character, a devout Christian, having a positive experience of salvation by Divine Grace through faith, sympathetic, useful and beloved, she lived in fear of the Lord and died a peaceful and happy death. Almost her last conscious words were the beautiful benediction of the Lord's prayer: "Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen."



J. W. Osthaus

EDMUND H. OSTHAUS

Edmund H. Osthause.—Toledo is proud to claim as one of her citizens Edmund H. Osthause, the artist, whose work has made him famous on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Osthause was born at Hildesheim, Germany, Aug. 5, 1858. He pursued his studies at the Royal Academy at Duesseldorf, under Christian Johann Kroener. His master, while a great painter of landscape, frequently turned his brush to the representing of animals, and from him, no doubt, Mr. Osthause received his first inspiration, for, while his brush possesses equal facility in the painting of landscapes and figures, he is perhaps better known as a painter of hunting dogs. Not only by virtue of his early training, but also in consequence of his love of the chase, Mr. Osthause is admirably equipped to excel in his particular field of art. He is a frequent exhibitor in the exhibits of the American Water Color Society, the Society of Western Artists, and the other important exhibitions of the country, and at the various museums in Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, etc. Mr. Osthause was one of the founders and incorporators of the Toledo Museum of Art, and has always been one of its most active trustees and supporters. So well does Mr. Osthause understand what he paints that for many years he has been one of the judges in the various national field trials. Recently, following the trial of the Continental Club in North Carolina, the New York Herald, in an article devoted to the work of Mr. Osthause, included the following interview with Todd Russell, of the Kennel Department of Outing: “‘Today,’ said Mr. Russell, ‘the specialist has a recognized position which gains him credit within limits, and possibly causes him to be looked at as narrow from the broader viewpoint of general work. It is a pleasure, therefore, to find a man, a painter, who, while restricting his subject matter to a limited field, is nevertheless master of the technique of his craft. Edmund H. Osthause not only is a good dog painter—he is a good painter who paints dogs.’”

His drawing is admirable, and his ability to execute a particularly vivid portrait of an animal is something that always attracts the trained craftsman who knows from experience that this kind of work, unusual as it is, calls for a very special kind of mastery of the difficult points of the art. The best man in any work is apt to be the one who brings to it the greatest amount of personal interest. Mr. Osthause does his dog work from love of that part of the game, and he is fortunate in being so able in its portrayal. His personal friends have seen many landscapes by him that are admirable in composition and color. For this reason they are annoyed sometimes that he restricts himself to but one public field—that of painting dogs. Sometimes, however, they are pleased, for the lucky one who has an 'Osthause' of his favorite animal is not only qualified thereby to rank among sportsmen 'who know,' but has a constant reminder of how that dog really looked and was. That is good portraiture, and would be were the subjects gods or men or little red apples. As it is, the result of Mr. Osthause's work as a painter of dogs has been, for all dog men, the perpetuation of the real type of excellence in each breed as he paints it. To the practical dog man there could be nothing of greater value, and its historical interest in days to come can hardly be estimated.'"



H. H. Cray

WILLIAM HENRY CRAY

William Henry Cray, deceased, is remembered as one of the leading merchants of Toledo during a period of nearly a quarter of a century, throughout which time he was engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Cray was a native of the Empire State, having been born in Auburn, N. Y., May 27, 1830, and he was the only son of George Washington Cray, a native and influential citizen of the same place. The father was identified with business interests as a shoe merchant in Auburn throughout his active career and was enabled to retire with a competence several years prior to his death. Of his children they were three in number—Martha, Emily and William H., to whom this memoir is more particularly dedicated—each of whom have lived their allotted time and passed from the scenes of life's activities. William Henry Cray received his scholastic training in the excellent schools of his native Auburn, and upon reaching the age of maturity became the valued assistant of his father in conducting his mercantile establishment. He remained thus employed until the tocsin of war was sounded in the dark days of the early sixties, when the blood of a patriotic ancestry coursing through his veins was aroused and he offered his services to his country. He became a member of Company C, of the Seventy-fifth New York infantry, in which his valor and patriotic conduct was recognized by promotions until he was commissioned captain of his company. The history of that fighting regiment in detail would tell the story of Captain Cray's military career, for amid the smoke of battle, on the tiresome march, and in the more quiet precincts of the bivouac, he was ever found at his post, faithfully performing the duties assigned him. He remained in the military service until victory had perched upon the banners of the Union and then, like thousands of other heroic souls, he returned to private life and took up the threads of a peaceful career. Being attracted to the city of Toledo by its fine business opportunities and its home inviting features, he located there soon

after the close of the hostilities, and there he maintained his residence during the remaining years of an exceedingly active life, his death occurring Sept. 9, 1890. As before stated, he became engaged in the hardware business, and in this line of endeavor he achieved marked success, building up an extensive establishment in Toledo and established his son Edwin in one of a similar kind in the city of Cleveland. He gave his undivided attention to his business interests, never caring to enter the maelstrom of a political career, but he took an intelligent interest in all questions of public nature and gave an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party. On Oct. 11, 1863, Capt. Cray was married to Miss Mary Josephine Henderson, a daughter of James and Mary E. (Munson) Henderson, prominent citizens of Auburn, N. Y., and of this union there were born five children, of whom more specific mention may be made as follows: Mary and Emily, twins, are deceased; George is a resident of Toledo; Edwin resides at Cleveland, Ohio, where he is engaged in the hardware business; and William Walter is a resident of Toledo, being engaged with his brother George in the management of the hardware business, and he is also a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Toledo Business Men's Club. James and Mary E. (Munson) Henderson, parents of Mrs. Cray, were both natives of the State of Connecticut, and after their marriage they located in Auburn, N. Y., where the father was engaged in the dry goods business for a number of years, later selling out and removing to New York City, where he engaged in business for some time. He retired from active participation in affairs several years prior to his death and returned to Auburn, where he resided the remainder of his life. After his death Mrs. Henderson came to Toledo and made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Cray, until she passed into the great beyond in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty years. Mrs. Cray, the widow of the subject of this memoir, resides in the beautiful family residence, which is pleasantly located at No. 2344 Monroe street, Toledo. She is a member and regular attendant of the First Congregational Church, in which her husband also had membership.



Alfred H. Baum

PHILIP HURT STRAUSZ

Philip Hurt Strausz, M. D., deceased, for a period of sixteen years a very successful practicing physician in the city of Toledo, was born at Winchester, Va., May 1, 1861, the son of Alexander and Anna (Young) Strausz, the former of whom was a native of Hungary, born at Budapest, Feb. 8, 1829, and the latter was born at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1837. The father was educated for the profession of architect and civil engineer, but before he could complete his studies his native land was in the throes of a revolutionary movement and the young Hungarians were impelled by irresistible influences to cast their fortunes upon one side or the other in the impending conflict. Mr. Strausz gave his services to the cause of freedom and entered the revolutionary army, in which he was first assigned to the position of corporal, and later was promoted to that of lieutenant. But the cause for which he fought was unsuccessful in the ensuing struggle, and with many others he was taken prisoner by the government forces at Vilagos. As a punishment for participating in the rebellion he was sentenced to serve for a period of ten years as a private soldier in the Austrian army in Italy and Bohemia, but while en route to the former country he succeeded in making his escape, and reaching his native land was safely concealed for a time by his friends. Later, he went to Hamburg, and from that place journeyed to London, England, in 1850. The following year he sailed for American shores, and landing in Boston, Mass., he presented to Edward Everett a letter of introduction which had been given him by Philip Hurt, Esq., of Hargate Manor, Staffordshire, England. Through the aid of Mr. Everett he secured employment with an architect in Boston, but the position was not a very lucrative one and he later found employment with the United States coast survey in Washington. While thus employed he was appointed a member of the committee to welcome Louis Kossuth, the leader of the Hungarian revolution, to America. On Dec. 12, 1851, he began work as an

hydraulic draughtsman in the party of Lieut.-Com. Richard Wainwright, the father of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, of battleship Maine celebrity. He continued in the work of the coast survey for a number of years, and at the beginning of the Civil war was promoted to acting assistant engineer, in which position he served until 1865, when he resigned to try his fortune in private life. During the war he served under Admiral David D. Porter, and it fell to him to lay the plans for the naval activities in the siege of Vicksburg. Later he had charge of a hydrographic party, on the Hudson river and also on the coast of Maine, until November, 1864, when he was ordered to serve as assistant engineer on a survey of the San Juan river in Nicaragua. After the close of the war he located at Wilmington, N. C., where he engaged in the milling business, and after being thus employed for about ten years he removed to Irondale, W. Va., and there built a blast furnace. After conducting this for a few years he sold his interests and decided to spend the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement. He went to Palatka, Fla., where he became a member of the household of his son, who is the subject of this review, and upon the removal of the latter to Toledo the father accompanied him hither and continued his residence here until his death, June 4, 1905. Politically, he was a staunch adherent of the platform expressions of the Republican party and for a time while residing in Palatka, Fla., he very acceptably filled the position of county superintendent of schools. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic order. On Feb. 19, 1854, Mr. Strausz was married to Miss Anna Young, daughter of Noble and Anna (McWilliams) Young, of Washington, D. C., and of this union there were born six children: Philip Hurt, deceased, whose name introduces this review; Alexander, Jr., of Manila, Philippine Islands; Louise, Minna and Julian, all of whom are deceased; and Harry, who is a dentist in New Orleans, La. Dr. Philip H. Strausz, to whom this memoir is more particularly dedicated, received his preliminary education in the schools of Wilmington, N. C., and later continued his studies in the State university of West Virginia. Completing a course in medicine at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, graduating in 1885, he afterward attended post-graduate lec-

tures in Tulane University at New Orleans, La., and served one year as interne. He then entered upon the independent practice of his profession in the nation's metropolis, but after a short time removed to Palatka, Fla., because of ill health, and in that city continued the practice until 1891, when he came to Toledo. Here he successfully followed his profession until cut down by death in the midst of a very successful career, his demise occurring Aug. 9, 1907. He made a specialty of diseases of the stomach and in treating ailments of that nature was the first physician to introduce the practice of washing the stomach; and he was also among the first to recognize the value of the lymph treatment. When the yellow fever epidemic was raging in the city of Jacksonville, Fla., in 1888, he offered his services and as a volunteer physician devoted his time and talents to the wiping out of that dreaded scourge. He served for a time as a member of the Florida State Medical Examining Board, and upon the Republican ticket, which represented his political faith, he was elected alderman in the city of Palatka, which position he satisfactorily occupied for two terms. Fraternally he was a member of both the Masonic and the Knights of Pythias orders, and in the domain of his profession he held membership in the American Medical Association. His name was enrolled upon the membership list of St. John's Episcopal Church, and his zeal in the cause of Christianity is shown by the fact that he served as vestryman of the religious organization to which he belonged. Socially he was a member of the Toledo Yacht Club. On Feb. 10, 1888, Dr. Strausz was married to Miss Lida Virginia Davis, daughter of James A. and Virginia (Vance) Davis, of Morgantown, W. Va., and of this marital union were born two children—Carroll and Virginia—both of whom are students in the Toledo schools. The parents of Mrs. Strausz are natives of Morgantown, W. Va., the father having been born Sept. 22, 1831, and the mother Jan. 21, 1837. James Davis, the father, attended the public schools of his native place, and in early manhood learned the trade of cabinet-making. He later engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Morgantown and he was thus employed until 1905, when he retired from business and removed to Toledo, in which city he

and his estimable wife have since resided. Politically he is a Republican and his fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of Addison and Mary Ann (Sturgiss) Vance, of Morgantown, W. Va., and her mother was a cousin of Abraham Lincoln.



J. P. Brown

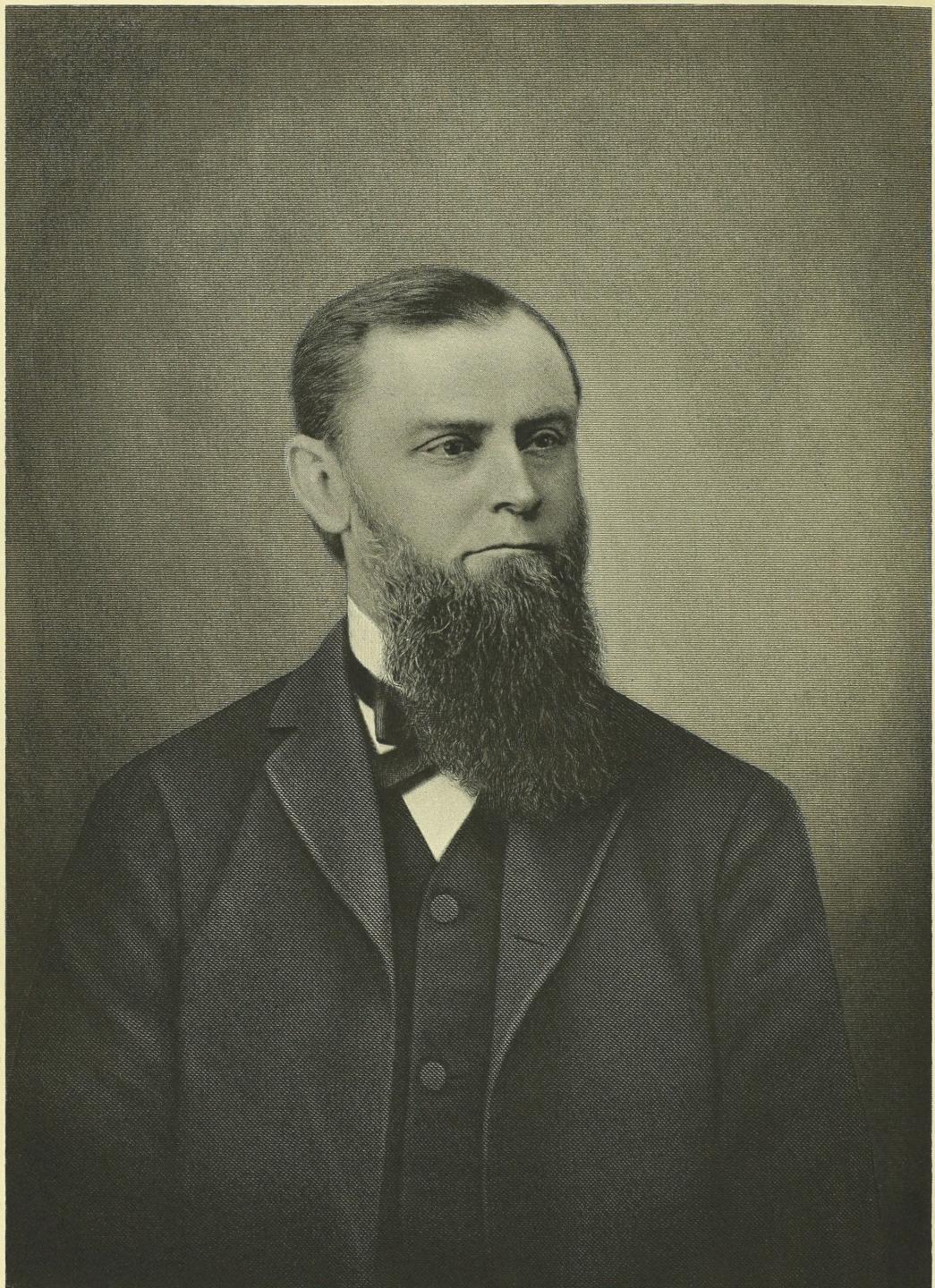
THOMAS JEFFERSON CRONISE

Thomas Jefferson Cronise, M. D., deceased, late a prominent physician of Toledo, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1830, the son of Henry and Susanna (Fundenburg) Cronise, both of whom were natives of Frederickstown, Md., where the father was born March 15, 1789, and the mother Oct. 21, 1795. The paternal grandfather, whose name was also Henry Cronise, was a Revolutionary soldier, having enlisted, Aug. 1, 1776, in the Second company of the German regiment of the Continental forces, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ludwick Weltner. He served valiantly with this regiment for a period of three years and received an honorable discharge from the service, July 24, 1779. Henry Cronise, the father of Dr. Cronise, came to Tiffin, Ohio, in 1827, and engaged in the mercantile business as a dealer in dry goods. As the city grew to larger proportions, his establishment became the leading store in the place, and in the late forties he retired from its active management and transferred the business to his sons. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that section of the State, and in recognition of his ability was elected first to the lower house of the State legislature and afterward to the Senate. Both he and his wife died in Tiffin, and of the nine children born to them Dr. Cronise was the eighth in order of birth. Thomas Jefferson Cronise received such preparatory scholastic training as the schools of that day afforded, and when he had completed these preliminary courses, he went to Cincinnati and matriculated in the Ohio State Medical College, where, after he had completed the required work, he was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the trustees of the institution. Immediately afterward he removed to Texas, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession, but the environment there not being congenial, he removed to Waterville, Lucas county. While still a resident of Waterville, the Civil war broke out and President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. Among the first to respond was Dr. Cronise, who became a private in what later was known as

Company I, Fourteenth Ohio infantry. With his regiment he saw service in Kentucky, and in October went into quarters at Camp Dick Robinson. About this time rumors were rife that the Federal forces stationed at or near Wild Cat were surrounded by the Confederates. The Fourteenth, with Barnet's First Ohio artillery, started at once for that place, making forced marches through the deep mud and driving rain, and reached there on the morning of Oct. 21. On nearing the battle-field the crash of musketry and artillery was heard. This spurred the excited troops and they double-quicked to the point of attack. The enemy shortly abandoned the field and retreated. In the charge which carried the works at Mill Springs the Fourteenth was the first regiment to enter, and pushing on after the flying enemy it reached the bank of the river in time to fire into the rear of the retreating column as it was boarding the steamer. Dr. Cronise was with his regiment and shared in the slow advance upon Corinth. He was in the march from Nashville to Louisville, but on Oct. 9 the brigade with which his regiment was acting was detailed to guard headquarters and the ammunition train, and hence did not participate in the battle of Perryville. The following winter was spent at Gallatin and other points in Middle Tennessee, and in June, 1863, the regiment formed a portion of Rosecrans' advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. At Hoover's Gap a brisk engagement ensued, in which the regiment participated, and on Sept. 19 it marched upon the field at Chickamauga and was immediately deployed in line of battle. The regiment was engaged in hot and close contest with the enemy from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and then being relieved, it replenished its ammunition boxes and again entered the fight, continuing until sunset. In the brilliant assault on Missionary Ridge the regiment bore a gallant part, charging and capturing a Confederate battery of three guns, which General Hardee in person was superintending. Dr. Cronise participated in the long, fatiguing campaign for the possession of Atlanta, the "gate city" of the South. In all the marches and the almost incessant skirmishes and flanking movements of that campaign, he did his full duty. In that heroic charge of Jonesboro the Fourteenth took nearly as many prisoners as the regiment numbered men, capturing a battery of four guns, several stands of

colors, and two lines of trenches full of Confederates. On Sept. 12, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired, Dr. Cronise received an honorable discharge from the service. He had been with his regiment in all the engagements in which it took part, with the exception of some months when he had charge of Hospital No. 1 at Bowling Green, Ky., and while engaged at another time in similar duties at Nashville, Tenn. His professional knowledge was called into service and he was made assistant surgeon, a position he held until he received his final discharge. After the close of his military career, Dr. Cronise settled in Peru, Ill., where he had purchased a successful drug business. He remained in Peru successfully managing this business for about five years, and then, being desirous of resuming his professional work, disposed of the store and returned to his birthplace, Tiffin, Ohio, to again become active as a physician. Seven years later he removed to Toledo, which was one of the rapidly growing cities of the State, and started in his practice there. For nine years he was active in his work, but by the end of that time the exposure and strain, due to his army service, began to tell upon his physical condition, and it became necessary for him to retire. In the hope of regaining his lost vitality, he removed to Riverside, Cal., but the change did not affect the desired result, and on May 25, 1896, he answered the summons of his Maker. Dr. Cronise was a Democrat in his political belief, but never aspired to hold public office of any nature. He always had a love for the military, however, and on June 30, 1886, Gov. Joseph B. Foraker commissioned him major and surgeon of the First Regiment of Light Artillery, Ohio National Guard, a position that he held for a period of five years. On Nov. 16, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Cronise and Miss Elizabeth Moore, the daughter of John A. and Almira (Post) Moore, of Maumee, Ohio. Of this union there were born two daughters, of whom it is fitting that mention be made in this connection. Grace Almira Cronise was born Nov. 6, 1865, and was married to Henry H. Ruggles, Feb. 24, 1885. A daughter, Helen Rose Ruggles, was born of this union, July 8, 1888, in Toledo, Ohio, and the father, Henry H. Ruggles, died July 8, 1890, at Riverside, Cal. On April 21, 1903, the widow, Grace Almira Ruggles, was married to Clinton W.

Hickok, and resides in Toledo. Gertrude Elizabeth Cronise was born Feb. 22, 1870, and on May 17, 1893, was married to Charles Willard Griffin, and now resides in Alameda, Cal. She is the mother of two children—Willard Cronise Griffin, born May 14, 1897, and Charles Willard Griffin, Jr., born March 21, 1901. Mrs. Cronise returned to Toledo after her husband's demise and lives in the beautiful family residence at 2137 Robinwood avenue. John A. Moore, her father, was born in Lynn, Conn., and her mother in Westbrook, in the same State. The former was a merchant who came to Maumee, in 1830, and from there later removed to Toledo, where he was engaged for many years in the dry goods business and built the block where Milner's store is now located. He was an influential Republican and a devout member of the First Congregational Church. Some years before his death, which occurred Dec. 27, 1900, he retired from active participation in the affairs of the business world. His widow passed away Oct. 18, 1903.



Joshua R. Seney

JOSHUA ROBERT SENEY

Joshua Robert Seney, one of the ablest judges that ever graced the Ohio bench and one of the most eloquent and convincing lawyers that ever practiced at the bar, came from a family noted for their legal attainments. His father's people came to this country from England, though they were originally of Norman-French stock. John Seney, his great-grandfather, was a lawyer by profession and was for many years a member of the Maryland Assembly and chairman of what is now known as the Committee on Judiciary. He was also a member of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, in 1787, and of the Electoral College which unanimously chose General Washington for President. He entered the Revolutionary war as a captain of Maryland volunteers and, after nearly seven long years of service, was mustered out as colonel. Joshua Seney, the grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was graduated in the Literary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1773, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On his diploma are the names of Benjamin Rush, Professor of Chemistry and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and Doctors Morgan and Shippen, the latter not only distinguished as a great scholar, but as the father-in-law of Benedict Arnold. Joshua Seney afterward served as a member of the Maryland Assembly, with his father, and was for four years a member of the Continental Congress, having, as a colleague, his old instructor, Benjamin Rush. He served upon the judicial bench as Chief Justice of his native State, having Will, Russell, Will, and Owens, as his associates. He was a member of the First congress after the Government was formed, and was re-elected to the Second congress, serving from March 4, 1789, to May 1, 1792, when he resigned. He was a presidential elector in 1792, voting for Washington and Adams. In 1798, he was again elected to Congress, defeating Hon. William Hindman, but he did not live to take his seat. He is buried in Queen Anne's county, Maryland,

where a stone is erected to his memory bearing the following simple but sincere inscription:

“Beneath this Stone
are interred
the remains of

JOSHUA SENEY,

Who was born
near the spot which now contains his ashes,
March 4th, 1756,
and died October 20, 1798.

From the commencement of the American Revolution,
at various periods of his life,

he filled with ability
some of the highest stations,
and discharged with integrity

some of the most important duties

to which his native State could appoint him;

Preserving through the whole
a character,

both private and public,
untainted by a single vice.

In 1776, a Whig,

a Democrat in 1798,

he zealously and unceasingly maintained

the liberties of his country,

and died as he lived

An Honest Man

and

A Christian.”

The paternal grandmother of Joshua Robert Seney was the daughter of Commodore Nicholson, who, at one period of the Revolution, had chief command of the Navy. His father, also Joshua Seney by name, was born in New York, in 1793, and was graduated at Columbia College, in the Classical Course, and also in the University Law School. He was private secretary to Albert

Gallatin (his uncle by marriage) while the latter was Secretary of the Treasury, under President Jefferson. After practicing law for ten years in Uniontown, Pa., he came to Tiffin, Ohio. He was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court, and President Jackson appointed him United States District Judge for Pennsylvania, which position he subsequently resigned, preferring the freedom of the practice to the exactions of the bench. In 1840, he was one of the Presidential electors. He died in 1854. Anna (Ebbert) Seney, the mother of the subject of this memoir, was born in 1803, of Holland extraction, her grandfather, William Wood, having been one of those Dutch merchants who early migrated to America; her father, George Ebbert, was also a merchant and Mr. Wood's business associate. She was graduated at Brownsville Female College and shortly afterward met her husband, at Uniontown, Pa., where he came with Albert Gallatin on a business mission. After a short courtship they were married. She was a woman noted for her charitable and kindly acts. She died in 1879. Joshua Robert Seney attended Antioch College during the presidency of Horace Mann, and later graduated at Union College, receiving the honors in languages out of a class of 150 members, in 1860. He was master of seven languages and had the scholastic honor of belonging to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Early in the Civil war, he offered himself as a private and, though of an early age, was recommended for a major's commission, but being in poor health at the time, the Government refused to consider his services. He was one of the organizers of the One Hundred and First infantry and served a short time as a sutler. Judge Seney studied law with Judge Pillars, of Tiffin, Ohio, and upon being admitted to the bar came to Toledo to practice his profession. He formed a law partnership with Hon. R. C. Lemmon, which partnership was dissolved when he was elected judge of the district—or Common Pleas—bench, when but twenty-nine years of age, and in a Republican stronghold. As a judge he made an enviable record. He was careful, painstaking and just. He was the first judge in the State and one of the first in the Nation, to permit a negro to sit on a jury; and in one of many trying cases that came before him he decided "that a clerkship is not an office within the

meaning of the Constitution, and that a woman is eligible to fill it." This decision was sustained by the Supreme Court and threw open the doors to the employment of women in clerical capacities, in State, county and city offices. The brilliant career of Judge Seney was cut short by ill health, which originally resulted from la grippe, and for over ten years prior to his death he was deprived of those privileges that health gives; but he bore his affliction uncomplainingly and with patience, resignation and fortitude—he was great in his misfortune. Before his illness, friends frequently endeavored to induce Judge Seney to run for office, and several times he was nominated by acclamation for important trusts, but he always refused these honors, as his highest aim was to excel in his profession. He had an exhaustless generosity—his greatest fault, if it can be called a fault. He was endowed with a sterling integrity, broad-minded and public-spirited, and he was absolutely fearless in doing what he thought was right. While Judge Seney was known as a classical scholar, a graceful writer, and a good attorney in the general field of law, yet his strongest forte was at the trial table. His logical arguments, couched in eloquent and forceful rhetoric, made him a peer in the conduct of court work, and in the examination of witnesses he would be hard to excel. While in politics he was a Democrat, yet he was an enemy to any set, no matter in what party, who opposed the fundamental principles of liberty and constitutional law. He was one of the three men, then young lawyers, who laid the foundation for the splendid law library of Toledo. Soon after locating in Toledo, he was married to Miss Julia Rice, of Ottawa, Ohio, daughter of Hon. C. H. Rice, president of the Ottawa Banking House, and a sister of the late Gen. Americus V. Rice, member of Congress and United States pension agent under President Cleveland. Judge Seney was a brother of the late Judge George E. Seney, of Tiffin, Ohio; of the late Judge Henry W. Seney, of Toledo, Ohio; of Mrs. Harvey Reddick, and of Mrs. Frances Crum, the well known and accomplished artist, of Toledo. He was a cousin of George I. Seney, of New York, financier, philanthropist and art connoisseur. When Judge Seney was taken ill, by reason of his sickness he became financially involved and the support and maintenance of his

family devolved upon his wife. Mrs. Seney, who is a graduate of Vermillion College, prior to her husband's illness, had achieved recognition by reason of her meritorious literary productions, and she immediately turned her efforts in that direction, doing magazine and special newspaper work. On the recommendation of Gov. James E. Campbell, the Ohio World's Fair Commission appointed Mrs. Seney hostess for Ohio at the Chicago World's Fair, which position she gracefully and ably filled. After the fair, she was associate editor on Toledo newspapers. During the Cleveland administration, she was appointed superintendent of the registry division of the Toledo postoffice, being the only woman to hold such a position in a first-class postoffice. This position she ably filled for five years, and then resigned it. The inspectors in their reports placed Mrs. Seney's office "at the top" on account of its marked efficiency. Mrs. Seney is also known as an accomplished Shakespearian scholar. Since leaving the postoffice she has devoted herself largely to business interests and home duties, pausing occasionally to favor her friends with some products of her pen. George E. Seney, Jr., the son and only living issue of the above Joshua R. and Julia (Rice) Seney, is a native of Toledo, Ohio. He was graduated at the Toledo High School and Manual Training School, in both courses, in 1897. He attended the literary departments of the Ohio State University and the University of Michigan, after which he entered and was graduated in the College of Law of the Ohio State University. He was admitted to the bar in 1900, and thereupon entered upon the practice of law. In 1902, he was the Democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney of Lucas county and, while defeated, he ran markedly ahead of his ticket, against a strong opponent. When Judge Wachenheimer was elected county prosecutor, he offered Mr. Seney the position of first assistant, which position he declined, as it would necessitate his leaving a well established practice. For seven years preceding the death of Capt. Wesley S. Thurstin, he was engaged with that distinguished lawyer and his son, Wesley S. Thurstin, Jr., in the practice of law. At present he is a member of the firm of Seney & Thurstin, which firm is composed of George E. Seney, Wesley S. Thurstin, Jr., and I. E. Austin. George E. Seney married Miss Adah B. Kuhlthau, a

woman of high accomplishments as a musician, poet and linguist, and the daughter of C. E. Kuhlthau, now residing in Delaware, Ohio. A daughter, Julia Rice Seney, Jr., is their only living child.



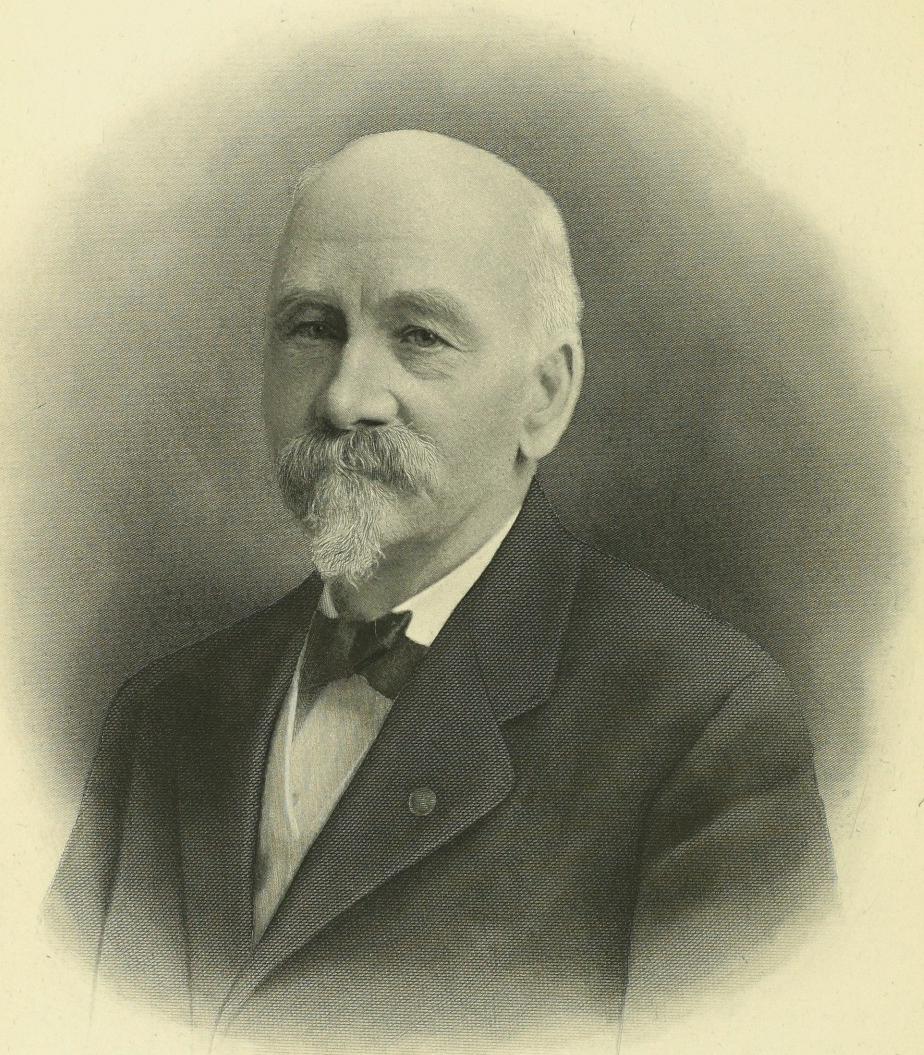
M.W. Stephelt.

MANFRED MILTON STOPHLET

Manfred Milton Stophlet, one of Toledo's well known architects, with offices at 606-8 Nasby Building, was born June 20, 1877, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., which city had been the home of his father and grandfather. His father, John Walpole Stophlet, was the second son of Samuel Stophlet and Mary (McMaken) Stophlet, and was born at Ft. Wayne, Ind., April 25, 1845. His early life was passed in his native city, where he received his education and where, in 1872, he married Miss Lizzie Underhill, a daughter of Phineas Strong Underhill and Harriet Boynton Underhill. Five children were born of this union, four of whom are living: Alonzo B., Manfred M., Mark B. and Harry S. Stophlet, all residents of Toledo. In July, 1886, J. W. Stophlet, with his family, removed to Toledo, where for nearly a quarter of a century he was one of the best known of Ohio's traveling salesmen. He was a member of the Toledo Traveling Men's Association, being president for one term. He served as a private in the Civil war, in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio infantry, one of the "Hundred-Day" regiments called out in 1864. He was a member of Rubicon Lodge, No. 237, Free & Accepted Masons, which organization had charge of his funeral, escorting the remains to Ft. Wayne for burial after his death, which occurred at his home on Maplewood avenue, Jan. 20, 1905. The earliest record of the Stophlet family is found in the history of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which were for many years in dispute between the governments of France and Germany. Samuel Stophlet, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ft. Wayne very early in the history of that city, where he filled many positions of honor and trust. He was postmaster at Ft. Wayne for many years and also a member of the State legislature. "Judge Stophlet," as he was called, was married to Mary McMaken, a daughter of a pioneer resident of Ft. Wayne, whose early recollections extended back to a residence

in the old block house of the fort, built by Anthony Wayne in 1794. Phineas Strong Underhill and Harriet Boynton Underhill came from New England and were associated with the early history of Ft. Wayne. Mr. Underhill was a prominent business man of that city at the time of his death, and Mrs. Underhill lived there for more than half a century. Manfred M. Stophlet received his early education in the public schools of Ft. Wayne and Toledo. After three years in the Toledo High and Manual Training schools, he entered the office of Harry Wachter, spending three years in practical work, preparatory to a special course in architecture in Columbia University, at New York City. In the year of 1901, he returned to Toledo and has since been successively with Harry C. Wachter, E. O. Fallis, Bacon & Huber, and George S. Mills, architects of Toledo, remaining in the office of the last named for six years. While thus employed, Mr. Stophlet designed a number of the large public and commercial buildings of Toledo and surrounding territory. In May, 1909, he opened an office of his own at 606-8 Nasby Building, and, in the short time he has been in business, he has received a number important commissions. He is the architect for the Flower Hospital of Toledo, including the entire group of buildings contemplated as a part of that institution, and is in charge of their construction. Other buildings planned by him are the Masonic Temple, at Defiance, Ohio; and a number of churches, commercial buildings and residences in Toledo. He holds the commission for designing the group plan and buildings for the Defiance College, at Defiance, Ohio, and the passenger station at Cadillac, Mich., for the Ann Arbor railroad. Mr. Stophlet belongs to the Toledo Traveling Men's Association, the Business Men's Club, the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a life member of the Maumee River Yacht Club. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Rubicon Lodge, No. 237, Free & Accepted Masons; Fort Meigs Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons; and Toledo Council No. 33, Royal & Select Masters. On July 3, 1902, Mr. Stophlet married Miss Agnes Ruth Tower, a native of Toledo and a daughter of the late Benjamin Tower, who for many years was connected with the Wabash railroad. Mrs. Stophlet is a graduate of the Toledo

Normal Training School and, prior to her marriage, was for eight years a teacher in the city schools, having been the principal of the Broadway School at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Stophlet have two sons: Robert Tower, born in 1904, and Richard Boynton, born in 1906. Mr. Stophlet resides at 2537 Fulton street.



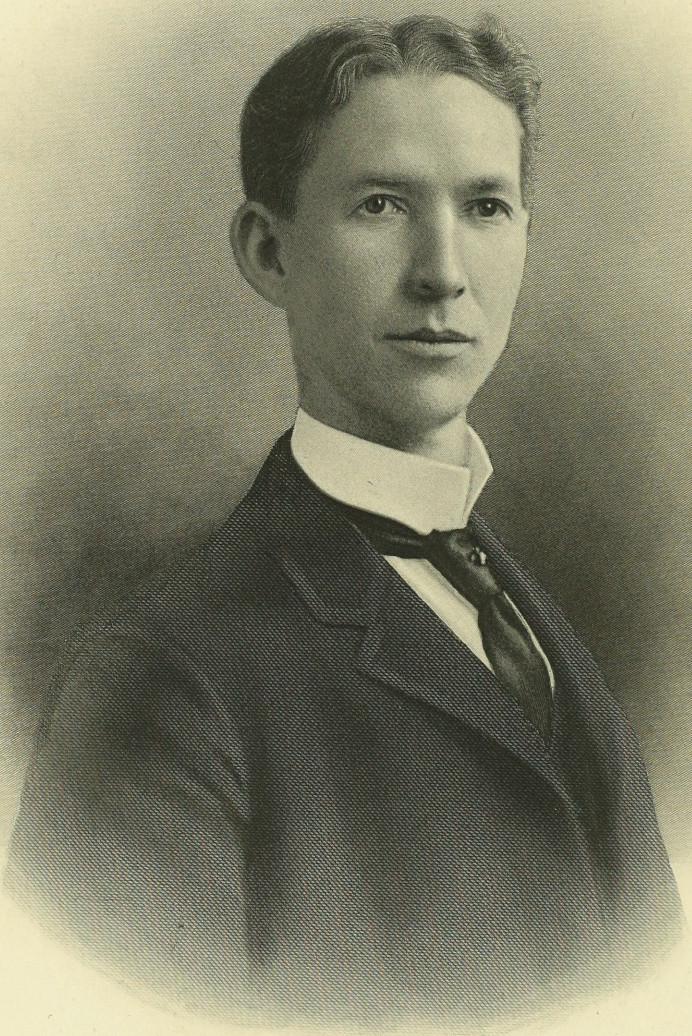
Stimpson G. Harry

STIMPSON G. HARVEY

Stimpson G. Harvey, one of the best known railroad men in the city of Toledo, was born on a "farm in the woods," at Palmyra, Lenawee county, Michigan, Oct. 20, 1836. His early life was spent there, working on the farm during the crop seasons and attending the district schools for three months each winter. In the spring of 1857, he joined the tide of immigration to Kansas, then a territory, but upon arriving there he failed to find employment to his liking, and he hired out to the United States government to assist in driving a herd of 600 cattle to the army in the Salt Lake valley, Utah. The party left Fort Leavenworth, Kan., April 16, and arrived at Salt Lake, Sept. 28, having been more than five months on the road. Not caring to remain among the Mormons, Mr. Harvey joined a party going to California and, Nov. 5, 1857, he reached Sacramento. He remained in California until June, 1859, driving a stage a portion of the time, and engaging in various other occupations, and then started on the homeward trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In September, he arrived home, was married in March, 1860, and continued on the farm until July 13, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Michigan infantry, for three years. With this regiment he left the State, Sept. 4, reported at Cincinnati, and was stationed at Lexington, Ky., from Nov. 1, 1862, until Feb. 21, 1863. It then moved to Danville and was with the forces that retreated from that place on the 24th, skirmishing with those of Pegram as they left. On the 28th the regiment joined in pursuit of Pegram, making a long, rough march to Buck creek. It returned to Stanford, then moved to Lebanon, and thence to Nashville, where it was employed as provost guard from Nov. 1, 1863, to June 11, 1864. During this time Mr. Harvey served as chief clerk in the provost-marshall's office, at Nashville. Ordered south, the regiment reached Decatur, Ala., in June, and was placed on garrison and scouting duty. It was a part of the force which surprised Patterson's brigade

of cavalry at Pond Springs, capturing its camp equipage, wagons and commissary stores, and in July it assisted in routing the same brigade at Courtland, being the only infantry engaged at either time. It left Decatur in September to reinforce the garrison at Athens, reaching there just in time to repel Roddey's command. It joined in pursuit of Wheeler, overtaking and skirmishing with his rear guard at Shoal creek, and then returned to Decatur. It participated in the successful defense of Decatur against Hood's army, and remained at that place until Nov. 25, when it moved to Stevenson, where it was engaged in building fortifications until Dec. 19. It was then ordered back to Decatur, where it was on garrison duty until Jan. 11, 1865, when it proceeded to Huntsville for post duty. It was ordered to Nashville in June and was mustered out, June 26, 1865. After the close of the war, Mr. Harvey followed farming until October, 1870, when he entered the service of the United States postoffice department as a railway mail clerk, running between Buffalo and Chicago, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He had charge of the first "White Mail" train, which left New York, Sept. 17, 1875. In 1883, he resigned his position in the railway mail service to assist in organizing and putting in operation the Merchants' Delivery Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. Subsequently, he was with the Big Four railway for a year, in the car accounting department, and he was then with the Erie railroad in the claim department at Cleveland five years. In June, 1892, he accepted his present position with the passenger department of the Ohio Central lines, and since then has been a resident of Toledo. Mr. Harvey is an unswerving Republican in his political belief, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He is a member of the Lincoln Republican Club, of Toledo; belongs to Forsyth Post, Grand Army of the Republic; is a member of Anthony Wayne Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and is the treasurer of the Ohio State Society of that organization. In his Grand Army of the Republic relations, he has been commander of Forsyth Post three terms, and is now the chief of staff of the Department Commander of Ohio. As before stated, Mr. Harvey was married in March, 1860, and he selected as his helpmate, Miss Deborah F. Wilder,

a native of Utica, N. Y. Of this union there was born a daughter, who is the wife of Frank T. Baldwin and the mother of three children—a son and two daughters. Mr. Harvey is never contented unless he is busy at something, and his efficiency as a railroad man is attested by the fact that he has held his present position for eighteen years. He is a man of genial and sociable disposition and has many warm friends in Ohio railroad circles. He resides at 650 Oakwood avenue, Toledo.

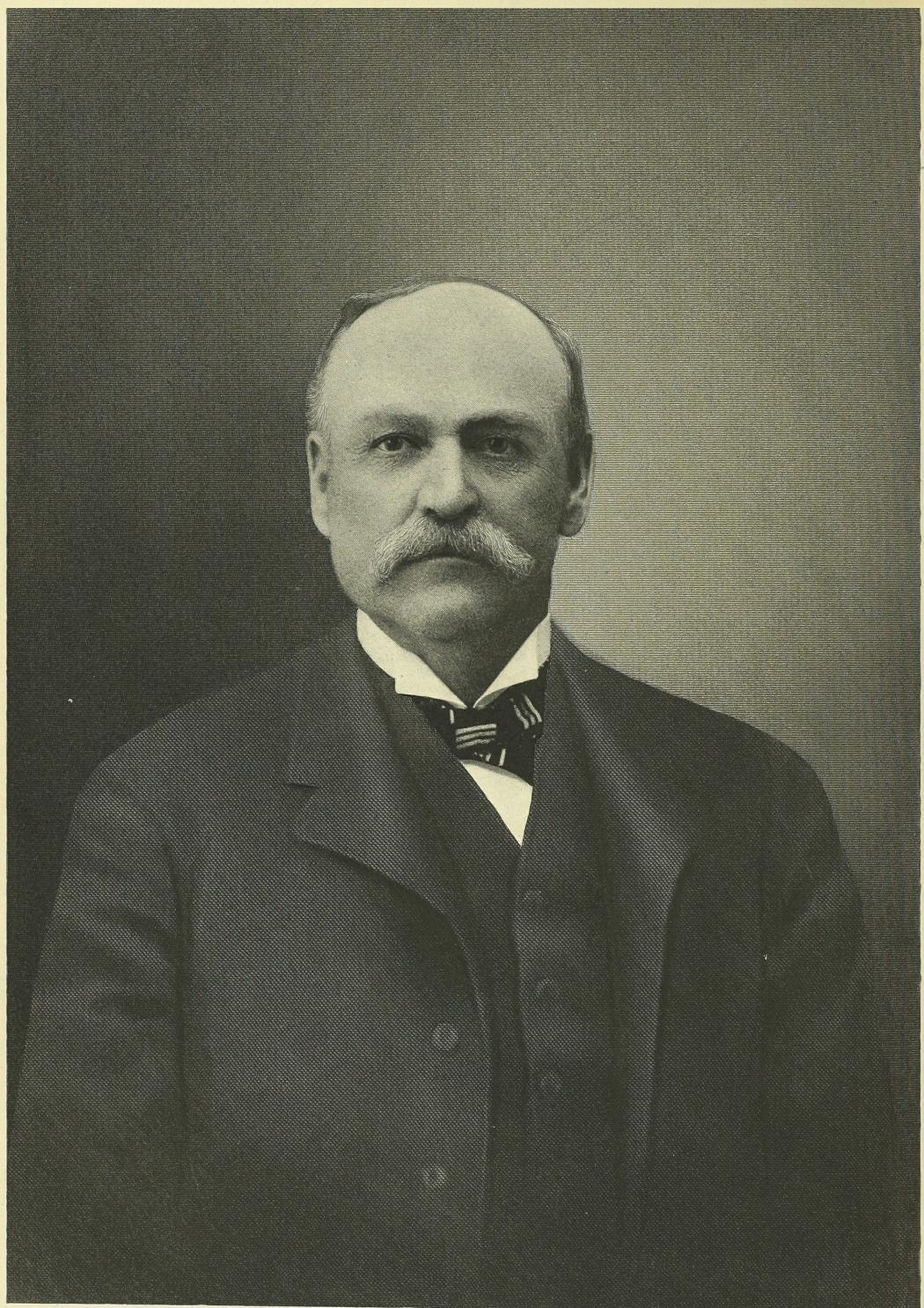


Elmer E. Davis

ELMER E. DAVIS

Elmer E. Davis, a well known attorney of Toledo, with offices in the Gardner Building, was born on a farm near New Straitsville, Perry county, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1865. He is a son of Robert and Alcinda Thorp Davis, being next to the oldest of six children, all of whom are living. His father is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was born in the State of New York. Both his parents came to Ohio when they were small children, the father coming with his parents, in 1838, when but two years of age, and the mother with her parents, a year or so later, when she was about the same age. The parents were reared, educated and married in Perry county, Ohio, where the father was for many years actively engaged in farming. The father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and now resides on a farm near Newark, in Licking county, Ohio. His mother died about twenty years ago. Elmer E. Davis was reared in his native county, his early education being such as was afforded by the public schools in the vicinity of his boyhood home. He graduated in the New Straitsville High School when fifteen years of age. After leaving school, he engaged in various occupations for some years, during which time he saved up money enough to enable him to enter the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which institution he graduated, in the year 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. A few days prior to his graduation from law school, he successfully passed the examination for admission to the bar, at Columbus, Ohio. In the fall of 1891 he came to Toledo, occupying "desk room" in Captain Everett's office about two years, when he became established in his present suite of offices in the Gardner Building, he and the late John T. Greer being the first tenants of the suite of rooms which now constitute his offices. His practice at first was largely that of a commercial lawyer, but he has gradually drifted from that into a general practice. In his profession he has achieved considerable success, hav-

ing a large clientele, and is generally regarded as a capable and trustworthy lawyer. At the present time, he is the president of the Lucas County Bar Association. Fraternally, he is a member of several of the various Masonic bodies of Toledo, including St. Omer Commandery and Zenobia Shrine. He is a Republican in politics, and, though never an office seeker, was at one time a member of the Toledo council, representing that portion of the city which is now known as the Sixth ward. In 1904, he married Grace L. Richards, of Toledo, Ohio, and now resides at No. 2425 Scottwood avenue.



C. Kendall

CORNELIUS KENDALL

Cornelius Kendall, deceased, late vice-president of the Shaw-Kendall Engineering Company, was for thirty-eight years prominently identified with the business interests of the city of Toledo, and in the course of his activities he took a leading part in the development of several of the most important industrial plants in the city. It is eminently fitting that in this volume he should be numbered among the leaders of progress and industry and that a brief review should be given of his singularly successful career. Cornelius Kendall was born May 21, 1839, in Quincy, Ill., and when nine years of age removed with his parents to Chicago, Ill., in which city he attended school and received his early training. His father and brothers were quite extensively engaged in the bakery business in that city, and the first engagement of Cornelius in a business way was with this concern, known as the Kendall Bakery. During the Civil war, this firm had a contract with the Government for furnishing bread to the army, but the patriotic endeavors of the subject of this memoir were not confined to his connection with this work. Upon the organization of the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery of light artillery, he enlisted as a private therein and was mustered into the United States service, Aug. 1, 1862. With the battery he arrived in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10, following, and was introduced to the stern realities of war in an engagement at Lawrenceburg, Ky., a short time afterward. Compared to subsequent experiences, this was a small affair, however, as one well directed shot from the battery caused the enemy to retreat. At the battle of Stone's River the battery took a prominent part, and at Ringgold, Ga., it fired the first gun, which opened the battle of Chickamauga. On the second day of that fight, it moved through Steven's Gap and fought to the close of that sanguinary engagement. On Oct. 3, it encountered the Confederates in a severe skirmish, and the following day passed through McMinnville and drove the rear guard of the enemy seven miles.

beyond. At McMinnville and Farmington, the battery was particularly distinguished for gallantry, and, in the spring of 1864, it moved from its winter quarters at Huntsville to Nashville, to refit and reorganize, after which it took part in the Atlanta campaign. When General Sherman cut loose from Atlanta, the battery returned to Nashville, after which it went into a place called Gravelly Springs. In the spring of 1865, it took part in the successes of Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, and Macon, and, June 27, it arrived in Chicago, where it was mustered out. After his retirement from the military service, Mr. Kendall went into the employ of John Davis & Co., of Chicago, a concern that was engaged in the manufacture of steam heating apparatus. After the great fire that swept that city, in 1871, he formed a partnership with Daniel C. Shaw, in Toledo, Ohio, by buying out the interests of John Davis, in the firm of Davis & Shaw, and the firm became known as Shaw & Kendall. The firm of John Davis & Co., of Chicago, had, prior to 1871, established a branch store in Toledo, under the name of Davis & Shaw. Later, William Hardee purchased an interest in the concern and the name was changed to Shaw, Kendall & Co. Joseph L. Wolcott also became identified with the company, but the name remained the same. The firm eventually engaged in the oil well supply business, and in 1889 established the Buckeye Supply Company, W. C. Hillman taking an interest. The Shaw, Kendall & Co., the Buckeye Supply Company, and the National Supply Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., were merged into one concern in 1896, under the name of the National Supply Company, one of Toledo's greatest commercial enterprises at the present time. After that, in order to give employment to the old hands, the Shaw-Kendall Engineering Company was organized, of which Mr. Kendall was vice-president and manager until his death, which occurred Aug. 15, 1909. Mr. Kendall, while connected actively with his concerns in Toledo, traveled extensively throughout the United States, making contracts and looking after the interests of the business. After some years he gave up this labor and spent some time traveling in foreign countries, which was one of the pleasures of his later years. Besides being interested in the commercial development of the city, he was active in the

promotion and the support of charitable institutions, to which he was a quiet and generous giver, and in his domestic relations his conduct was such as to stamp him of the highest rank of true manhood. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Knapp, and the sorrowing widow survives to mourn the loss of a true and generous husband. Mrs. Kendall resides at the home, 531 Lincoln avenue, Toledo, Ohio.



W. H. Moore

JOSEPH LAKE WOLCOTT

Joseph Lake Wolcott, who died at his home in the city of Toledo, Dec. 1, 1900, was one of the honored citizens of Lucas county, and it is but consonant that in this compilation be incorporated a tribute to his memory and to his worthy life and services. He was born in Walpole, N. H., Oct. 10, 1845, and was a scion of families founded in America in the Colonial era of our country's history. His parents were James and Caroline (Bellows) Wolcott. James Wolcott was one of the first settlers in Maumee, and in 1839 was appointed an associate judge of the Common Pleas Court, under the old Constitution. The old Wolcott homestead, still standing on the right bank of the Maumee river, between Miami and Maumee, was the first house built by a white man in this end of the Maumee valley. It is a quaint old residence, clapboarded over solid walnut logs and finished throughout with walnut. It is still picturesquely furnished with ancient spinet and numerous relics of early days. Joseph L. Wolcott was a mere baby when he was brought to the western country by his parents, and soon thereafter his home was established in Toledo, where he grew up as a Toledo boy and a Toledo man, and where his business energy and integrity were manifest in the many successful business institutions with which he was connected. His education was secured in the Toledo public schools, and at an early age, imbued with the spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government in response to the call for troops to put down the Southern insurrection. He went to battle with the famous Sixty-seventh Ohio infantry. Because of his youth he could not secure admittance into the earlier organized commands, but, filled with martial ardor, he persuaded Mavor Brigham, a well-known citizen of Toledo, to teach him how to drum, and was thus able to enter the service as a drummer boy, enlisting Oct. 22, 1861, in Company B, Sixty-seventh Ohio infantry, being then just past sixteen years of age. The regiment left Columbus for the field Jan. 19, 1862, going into Western Virginia. It was the first to engage the enemy at Win-

chester on March 23. At Harrison's Landing it campaigned with the Army of the Potomac till the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it went to Suffolk, Va. Being then transferred to the Carolinas, for seven months it heroically endured all the hardships, privations and dangers of the siege of Charleston, taking part in the attack on Fort Wagner, and on Jan. 1, 1864, it reënlisted and returned home on furlough. After the expiration of his furlough, Mr. Wolcott, with his fellow soldiers, returned to the field, reaching Bermuda Hundred May 6, 1864. Then, with his command, he participated in all the battles and campaigns of the Army of the James until the surrender of Lee. During the spring, summer and fall of 1864 the regiment confronted the enemy at all times within range of its guns, and it is said by officers competent to judge that in that time it was under fire 200 times. It was in the siege of Petersburg, witnessed the close at Appomattox, and then did guard and garrison duty at different points until Dec. 7, 1865, when it was finally mustered out. Mr. Wolcott was promoted to corporal May 1, 1862, in which rank he remained until he was made sergeant, Jan. 12, 1865. Afterward he was promoted to commissary sergeant, and then to second lieutenant of Company F, in which position he served until he was honorably discharged. For four years, one month and eleven days of active campaigning he wore his country's uniform and fought under his flag, during most of which period he carried a musket in the ranks. He was wounded at Charles City Crossroads by a gunshot in the neck. At the close of the war Mr. Wolcott returned to Toledo and, after a brief period of farming, entered the employ of Olmstead, Jones & Lavelle, in their saddlery hardware business, located on Summit street. In 1870 he became a partner in the firm of Whitaker & French, under the name of Whitaker, French & Wolcott, and remained there two years, retiring to engage in the brass business of Allen & Heath, on lower Summit street. After a year's work the firm consolidated with Umsted, Rowe & Co., under the name of Wolcott, Rowe & Co., and two years later Mr. Wolcott bought out Umsted, Rowe & Co. and formed a co-partnership with Shaw, Kendall & Co. This was in 1877, and he was actively engaged with this firm until it went out of business.

Early in the oil development of Ohio the Buckeye Supply Company was formed, with Mr. Wolcott as its president. In 1896 the National Supply Company of Pittsburg, the Shaw-Kendall Company and the Buckeye Supply Company, in all of which organizations Mr. Wolcott was a stockholder and director, were merged into one company and continued business as the National Supply Company, of which Mr. Wolcott became president, and the success of the company under his management was great, the mammoth factories and immense office being testimonials to his ability. He was actively engaged in oil operations and was the owner of much improved real estate in the city, the residences in all cases being up to a high standard of architectural beauty. He was a director in the Palmer Oil Company and was a director and vice-president of the Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company, besides being president of the Genoa & Rocky Ridge Lime Company. In 1870 Mr. Wolcott was married to Miss Mary Kassick, of Jackson, Mich., and she alone survives him, no children having been born of their union. Mr. Wolcott was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of all the local Masonic bodies, of Lake Erie Consistory at Cleveland, the Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion, and the Toledo Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of the Toledo and Country clubs. In closing a memorial, his comrades of Toledo Post paid the following beautiful tribute to his memory: "As a citizen he was as modest, as exemplary, as faithful and as devoted to his trusts as he was while a soldier. At the close of the war he was a poor young man, but by his industry, application and capacity he achieved splendid success, and was at the head of great business enterprises and institutions. And when at last he was forced to yield to the attacks of death, the great conqueror, he was yet in the prime of life and intellectual power. His character and disposition were such as always endeared him to his friends and all who knew him. A good soldier, a good citizen, an honorable and exemplary man of affairs, a kind neighbor, a loving and affectionate husband, the memory of Joseph L. Wolcott will long be a sweet and precious remembrance among the people of this community and all who in his life knew of him."



A. S. Fullerton

LAFAYETTE SYLVESTER SULLIVAN

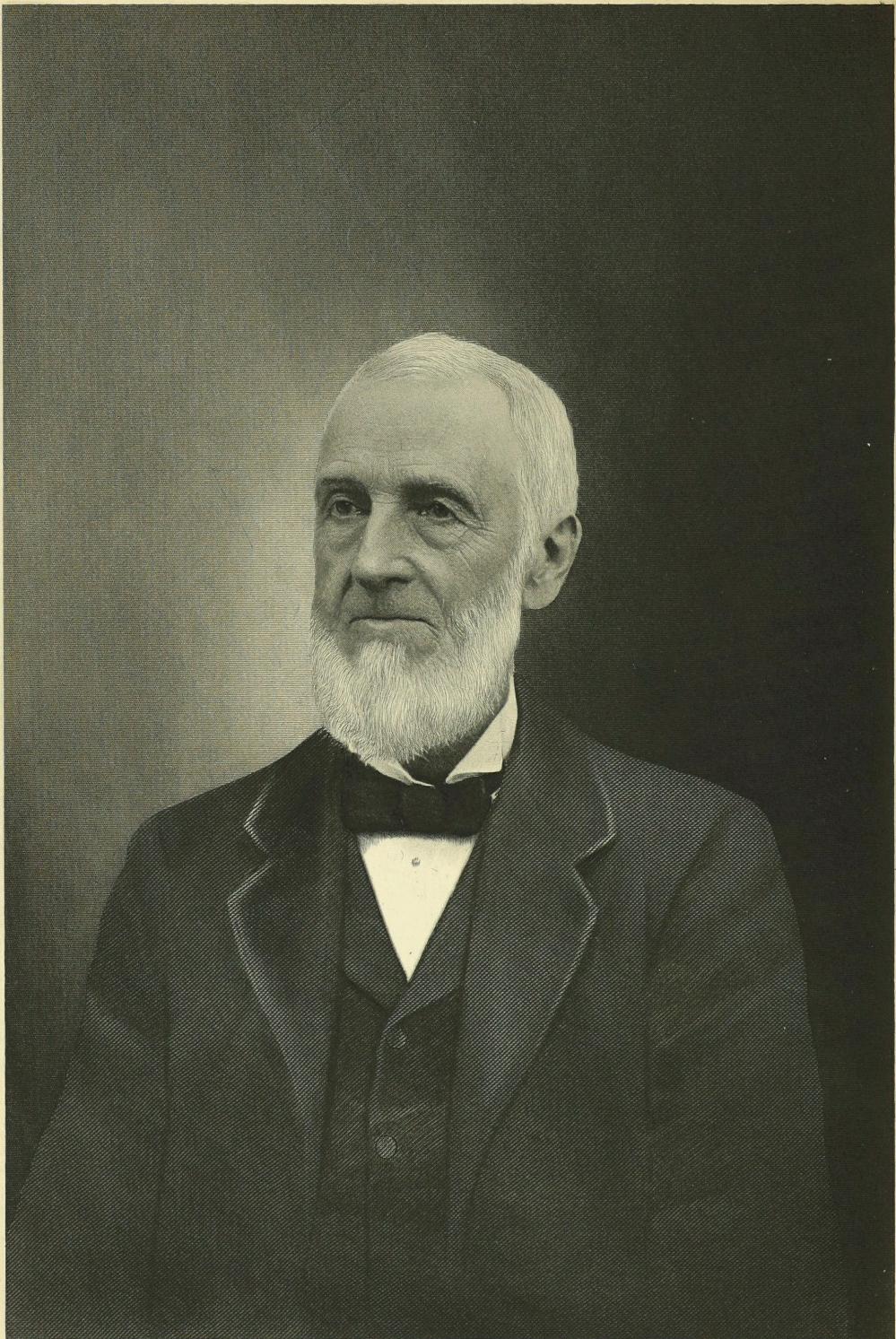
Lafayette Sylvester Sullivan.—A strong and noble character was that of him to whom this memoir is dedicated, and who exerted an emphatic influence in connection with industrial and civic affairs in the course of his significantly useful career as one of the honored citizens of Lucas county. A native-born son of the county, he gained success through his individual application and ability, the while he ever stood exemplar of that integrity of purpose which figures as the plumb of character and makes for objective valuation in connection with the varied affairs of life. Mr. Sullivan was born in Holland, Lucas county, Ohio, May 16, 1858, and was a son of Dennis and Hannah Divine (Ruynions) Sullivan, who were, so far as data at hand determine, natives, respectively, of Canada and the state of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1825 and the latter Oct. 2 of the same year. Dennis Sullivan was a ship carpenter by trade, and before coming to Lucas county was located at Prescott, in the province of Ontario, Canada. Upon his removal to Lucas county he located at Holland, where he continued to reside until 1863, when he took up his residence in the city of Toledo, where he and his good wife maintained their home until death removed them from the scene of life's activities. His good wife died Jan. 8, 1876, and he passed away Jan. 17, 1880. They became the parents of five children, of whom only two are living, Nathaniel and Henry, who are connected with the river traffic in Toledo. Lafayette S. Sullivan, who is the subject of this memoir, gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Toledo, the one he attended being known as the Bush Street School, located at the corner of Bush and Ontario streets. Later he attended the Jordan Business College, but, being largely dependent upon his own resources, he gave up his studies at an early age and started upon his independent career. Upon leaving school he first entered the Blade office, as a messenger and errand boy in the mail and editorial

rooms, and this may be said to have been the beginning of an industrious and eminently successful period of business activity on his part. In 1870, at the tender age of twelve years, he shipped on a scow with his father, who at that time was engaged in the sand trade between Amherstburg, Canada, and Toledo, and he spent about two years in that kind of employment. In the spring of 1872 he entered the employ of John Stevens & Co., in the ship brokerage and vessel agency business, as errand boy, and so faithful was he in the performance of the duties assigned him that he eventually became bookkeeper for the concern and remained in the employ of the company for a period of nine years. The office of the company was located on Water street, in Toledo, and the nine years of Mr. Sullivan's employment was during the period when the business of grain shipping was at its height and was being conducted on a large scale. It was while thus employed that he gained a thorough knowledge of the shipping and vessel agency business. He was frugal and economical in his habits, and out of his wages for these nine years of employment he saved enough to enable him to engage in business for himself. In 1881 he established a ship brokerage business on his own account, and soon thereafter purchased an interest in the steam yacht "Sally," which was used as a ferry boat, and this, together with his tug business, was his first independent venture. In the tug business he gradually branched out until he had acquired an interest in the "William E. Rooney," the "Syracuse" and the "Roy," the last named of which was crushed by ice on Lake Erie, off the city of Monroe, Mich., Dec. 16, 1895. Later he acquired an interest in the "Doan," the "Birckhead," the "A. Andrews, Jr.," the "American Eagle," and also the powerful tug "S. C. Schenck," a noted ice-breaker and one of the best tug boats that ever floated on Lake Erie and the Maumee river. Mr. Sullivan also owned interests in other steamboats and schooners, such as the "David W. Rust," the "C. C. Barnes," the "John Schuette," the "Chicago Board of Trade" and the "H. H. Badger." He lost the "Pulaski" off Good Harbor, on Lake Michigan, in 1888. In 1882 he succeeded to the management of the Toledo Harbor Tug Line, on the retirement of M. T. Huntley. This tug line was established

in 1870, and in 1882, when Mr. Sullivan succeeded to the management, it was composed of his own and outside tugs. He continued as manager of the line until 1903, at which time he gradually began to dispose of his tugs and tug line interests. In the last named year he became the local manager of the Great Lakes Towing Company, a large corporation of Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to his interests in this connection he became a stockholder in and promoter of the Vulcan Iron Works, now known as the Vulcan Steam Shovel Company, and he was a member of its board of directors for several years, finally selling his stock in the concern. He then purchased an interest in the Home Telephone Company, but later disposed of his holdings therein and again invested in the vessel business, each of these financial transactions having been profitable to him. He also became interested to a considerable extent in steel boats, being a stockholder in both the Adams and Monroe transportation companies, each having vessels plying the Great Lakes in the ore and coal trade. In 1906 he became interested in the Toledo Steamship Company, a new company, which built the steamer "Eugene Zimmerman" and was engaged in the ore and coal trade on the Great Lakes. Of this company he became the general manager and remained in that position until the time of his death. For many years he was the only vessel broker in Toledo, and he was well known on the Great Lakes in that capacity. In 1902 he was instrumental in getting the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company to purchase land in and adjacent to Toledo, with the end in view of having a manufacturing plant established here. The property is still owned by the company, and consists of several hundred acres, located on the Maumee river, below the city. As yet it has not been utilized for the purpose intended. Mr. Sullivan was a member of the board of directors of the Lumber Carriers' Association of the Great Lakes at the time of his death, and he also was a member of the Lake Carriers' Association. In 1896 he served as vice-president of the last named organization and filled the same position at various other times. At the time of his death he was second vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank at Toledo. He was a man of broad mental ken, a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit, and his fraternal nature

found expression in a valued membership in the Masonic order. He was a member of Rubicon Lodge, No. 237, Free and Accepted Masons; Ft. Meigs Chapter, No. 29, Royal Arch Masons; Toledo Council, No. 33, Royal and Select Masons; Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars, and of Zenobia Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He never entered the arena of practical politics, though he took an intelligent interest in all public affairs, and in religious matters he was for years an earnest supporter of the First Baptist Church of Toledo, but in the later years of his life he also gave his support to other denominations as well. He took a commendable interest in all that tends to conserve the general welfare of the community, and his influence was ever given in support of worthy causes and enterprises. As a boy he was true and faithful to every trust and early exhibited those sterling characteristics that were so conspicuous in his after life—honesty, fine business ability and determination. Of a home-loving disposition, fond of children, his presence in the family circle was as a ray of sunshine to the members of his household. He enjoyed traveling very much, but the incessant demands of his varied business interests denied him much of that pleasure; and his untimely death, which occurred at his home in Toledo, April 19, 1909, brought to a close a life of marked industry and application. Mr. Sullivan was twice married. On Jan. 31, 1883, he was wedded to Miss Alice Pallister, daughter of William and Hannah (Porrett) Pallister, of Detroit. These parents were natives of England, who came direct to their Michigan home from the land of their nativity. The father was a sailor in his early life, but some time after locating at Detroit he purchased a farm near that city and spent the greater portion of his remaining years of activity in agricultural pursuits. He is now living at Big Beaver, Oakland county, Michigan, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, his helpmate and companion having died in August, 1901. Mrs. Alice (Pallister) Sullivan was born April 28, 1863, at Springfield, Mich., near Detroit, and died in Toledo, Feb. 2, 1901. Of her union with Mr. Sullivan there were born five children, of whom the following mention is appropriately made in this connection: LaFayette W., born July 14, 1886, is the successor of

his father in business, with offices in the Neptune Building, on Water street, Toledo. Of the others, May Hannah was born Dec. 15, 1888; Alma Ruth, Oct. 25, 1892; Alice Pallister, April 29, 1898, and Martha, Jan. 18, 1901. On Dec. 31, 1908, Mr. Sullivan was married to Mrs. Emma Remsberg, of Toledo, but a native of Swanton, Ohio, and the widow and children maintain the home at 1524 Huron street, Toledo, where the husband and father had resided for a period of thirty-five years, surrounded by a circle of loyal friends. Of him to whom this tribute is dedicated it may be said that he knew well the springs of human motive, so that he was kindly and tolerant in his judgment and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those "in any way afflicted in mind, body or estate." His upright life, careful judgment and generous attributes made his name a synonym for character and worth.



Elias Fassett

ELIAS FASSETT

Elias Fassett, a resident of Toledo for nearly three-quarters of a century, and for the greater part of that time closely identified with the city's growth and development, was a native of the Green Mountain State, having been born at Cambridge, Vt., Jan. 15, 1827, the youngest of three children born to John and Martha (Thomas) Fassett. His ancestors came from Scotland and settled in Massachusetts in 1715, some of them later removing to Vermont. His great-grandfather lived at Bennington, Vt., and was a soldier in the French and Indian war. His grandfather was a captain under Gen. Richard Montgomery in the Revolution, and for his services in that historic conflict Congress granted him the entire township of Cambridge, in the state of Vermont. After the government of the United States was established he became associate judge of the Vermont Supreme Court, an office he filled with signal ability. John Fassett, the father of Elias, was born at Bennington, Vt., Dec. 17, 1769, but removed with his parents to Cambridge after the Revolution. He studied medicine, practiced in Cambridge, served as a surgeon in the American army in the War of 1812, and in 1832 came to Port Lawrence (now a part of Toledo), where he bought a section of land on the East Side, now known as Fassett's first and second additions to the city of Toledo. He did not locate upon this land, however, until 1837, living meantime on Locust street, where the Westminster Presbyterian Church now stands. Elias lived with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, attending the district schools about three months every winter during his early boyhood, and finishing his education in a select school on Lagrange street, in 1836. To him belongs the distinction of having been the first newsboy in Toledo. On Oct. 16, 1834, James Irving Browne began the publication of the Toledo Gazette, which was printed on an old Franklin hand press, and Mr. Fassett, then in the eighth year of his age, was employed to deliver twenty-seven copies in

the district bounded by Elm, Cherry and Huron streets and the Maumee river, receiving for his services the munificent sum of twenty-five cents a week. He began his business career as a clerk in the dry-goods store of Raymond & Fassett, an elder brother being one of the firm, but after three years in this position he returned to his father's farm, on the East Side, and remained there until his father's death, May 26, 1853. The following year he obtained a position as checking clerk in the Toledo office of the Cleveland & Toledo railroad (now a part of the Lake Shore system), where he remained for about a year. For the next five years he was in the employ of the Wabash railroad, in various capacities, and at the end of that time he took up his residence on his father's old farm, where he remained until about three years before his death, when he and his wife went to live with their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Riggs, at 3136 Collingwood avenue. Here Mr. Fassett passed away, Jan. 22, 1906, after an active and useful life of seventy-nine years. His widow is still living, and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Riggs. On May 7, 1857, Mr. Fassett married Miss Mary Elizabeth Wales, daughter of Philander Wales, one of the pioneer settlers of the lower Maumee valley. Of this union were born three children. John Elias died in infancy, and two daughters are still living, viz., Mrs. M. J. Riggs and Mrs. C. C. Oswald, both residing on Collingwood avenue. When Mr. Fassett's father first located on the East Side there were but twenty-eight white families living in that section. There was an Indian village at Presque Isle, and between that point and Waterville there were some 2,500 Indians. Mr. Fassett lived to see the red men all removed to lands in the West and their places filled by an intelligent and energetic white population, of which he was a component part. In his later years he was fond of relating incidents that occurred during the pioneer days. One of these was his recollections of the first steamboat that ever navigated the Maumee. Upon its arrival at Toledo quite a crowd assembled on the bank to witness the strange sight. Mr. Fassett, then about six years old, accompanied by another boy, went down an Indian path, near where Adams and Summit streets now intersect, to watch the boat. So intent were they in

listening to the band of music on the boat that they did not notice a party of Indians coming down the path on horseback. Upon seeing the two boys the Indians gave a yell that started the little fellows up the path at the utmost speed, in search of some place of safety. Not far from where the Trinity Episcopal Church now stands lay the trunk of a large elm tree, which had been uprooted by a storm, and behind this the boys found a hiding place until the Indians had passed. The savages meant no harm to the lads, merely intending to give them a fright, and in this they were eminently successful. The incident remained fresh in the mind of Mr. Fassett as long as he lived. During his long residence on the East Side, Mr. Fassett was a member of the Memorial Baptist Church, and for many years was active in promoting its good works. Despite the lack of facilities for acquiring an education in his youth, he managed to obtain a fund of information on various subjects through the exercise of his keen intellect and studious turn of mind. He was a man of spotless integrity, possessed excellent judgment, was always willing and ready to lend his aid in any movement for the uplifting of the people, and commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, the general expression being that he was an ideal citizen.

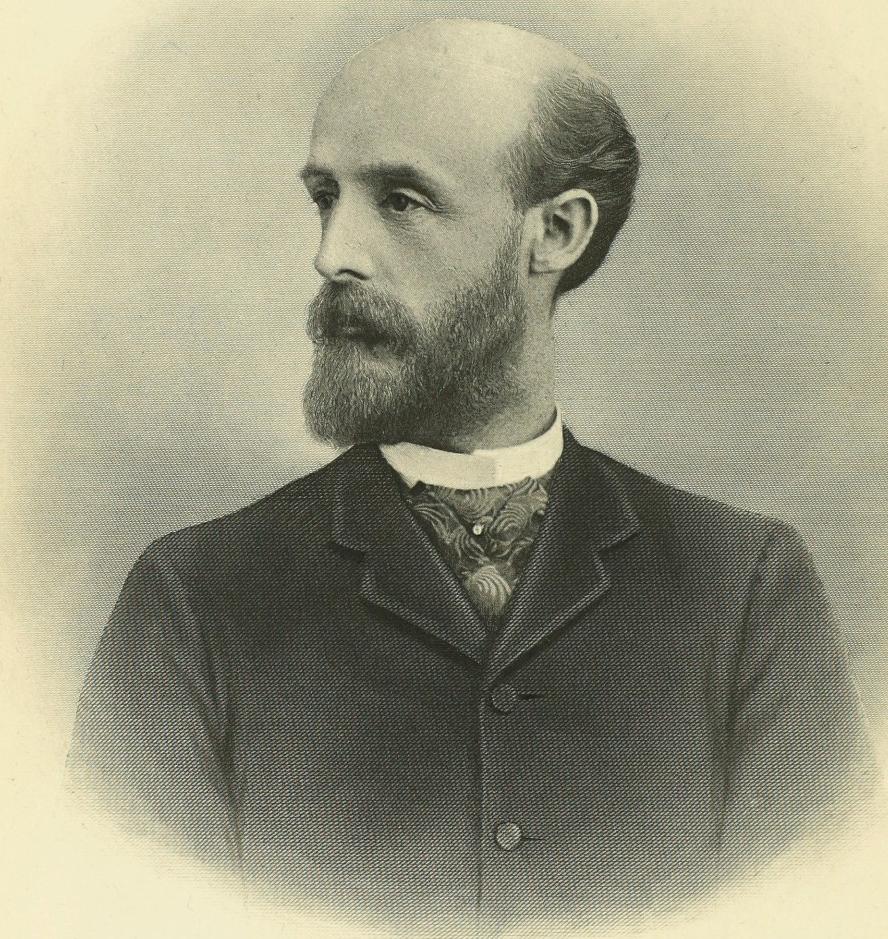


Franklin P. Thomas

FRANK PIERCE THOMAS

Frank Pierce Thomas, deceased, for many years a prominent figure in railroad circles in Toledo, more latterly as assistant traveling auditor of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1853, and was a well known and influential member of the Oratorio Society of Toledo. He was the son of Zalman and Harriet (Valentine) Thomas. The father was a large dealer in lumber in Cincinnati, but later retired and came to Toledo to live, and died there. His wife also passed away while a resident of this city. Two children were born to the parents, of whom the elder was the subject of this sketch. The other is Lyda, the wife of Fred J. Buckwell, of Toledo. Frank Pierce Thomas took advantage of all the educational opportunities afforded by the Toledo public schools, and completed the high school course. After his graduation, he accepted a position as bill clerk in the office of the Wabash railroad, under James Ritchie, doing the work acceptably and efficiently for a number of years. When he left the employ of the Wabash road it was to accept a position as bookkeeper for the Wheeling & Lake Erie company. His industry and energy, and his careful, business-like methods, soon won him promotion to the position of head clerk in the local office. Subsequently, he was again honored by the directors of the company with promotion to the position of assistant traveling auditor of the company, and for eight years served as deputy to Samuel Ayres. Believing that his long years of labor entitled him to a respite, he retired from the company's service and lived quietly until the time of his death, which occurred March 27, 1888. The funeral, which was held at his home, brought many sorrowing friends to pay their last respects to his memory, before all that was mortal of him was interred in Woodlawn cemetery. In politics, Mr. Thomas was a Democrat, but in local affairs he supported the men whom he considered best adapted to the position sought. Mr. Thomas' wife was formerly Miss Anna A. Allen, only daughter of James J. and Susan (Kling)

Allen, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Allen was a native of the Empire State and a direct descendant of Ethan Allen, famous in the history of this country as the captor of Fort Ticonderoga during the war of the Revolution. James J. Allen was one of the four children born to his parents and the third in order of birth, the others, now all deceased, being George W., a former resident of Rochester, N. Y.; John Frederick, of Louisville, Ky.; and Fannie, who was married and living in Lockwood, Cal., at the time of her death. James J. Allen came west when a young man and settled in Texas, Ohio, where for a number of years he did contracting work and operated a farm within a short distance of the village. His death occurred April 9, 1860. His widow afterward removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., but later came to Toledo, where she lived until death claimed her, July 28, 1898. Both Mr. and Mrs. Allen were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Allen was a Republican in his political views, but never sought any office of public trust. Fraternally, he was allied with the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order. Mrs. Thomas now lives quietly retired at 113 Indiana avenue, Toledo, Ohio.



E. K. Norton

ELIJAH HARPER NORTON

Elijah Harper Norton, deceased, was one of the brave defenders of the flag who, after the Southern uprising had been suppressed and peace restored, demonstrated in the peaceful walks of life that the patriotic and fearless soldier possesses all of the qualifications that make the honest and useful citizen. Mr. Norton was a native-born son of Ohio, having first beheld the light of day in the village of Clyde, Sept. 18, 1843. His parents were Washington Adams and Caroline (Harper) Norton, whose marriage took place at Happersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, in October, 1839. The father followed farming at Clyde during the greater part of his active career, but later in life he removed to the city of Cleveland, where he lived in practical retirement until he passed from the scenes of life's activities. And there the mother also passed away. Of their marital union there were born six children, the names of whom in the order of birth are given as follows: Jonathan D., who is a resident of Topeka, Kan.; Elijah H. was the second born; John Adams is deceased; Caroline T. is the wife of Robert Waterson, of Cleveland; David Z. also resides in the Forest City; and Frank J. is deceased. Elijah Harper Norton, to whom this memoir is more particularly dedicated, received his education in the public schools of the city of Cleveland, but early began his independent career as an employe of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, accepting a position as clerk in the offices at Cleveland. He was thus employed when the call was made for men to defend the Union against the assaults of an armed insurrection, and at the organization of the Eighty-fourth Ohio infantry he enlisted as a private in Company E. This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, in May and June, 1862, to serve for three months, and on June 11 was ordered to Cumberland, Md., where it was employed in preventing transportation of supplies into the Confederate lines. Mr. Norton served valiantly with that regiment until his term of enlistment had expired, and then with it received an honorable dis-

charge from the service. But the great internecine strife was still in progress and to him it seemed that he had not fully discharged the debt that he owed his country; therefore he evidenced a desire for further military service. To that end the colonel of his regiment, William Lawrence, wrote a letter to Governor Tod, under date of Sept. 4, 1862, from Cumberland, Md., strongly urging the appointment of Mr. Norton to a position in another regiment. Colonel Lawrence wrote as follows: "Corp. Elijah Norton, of Company E, Eighty-fourth regiment, desires a place as adjutant in one of the new Ohio regiments. He is a young man of excellent morals and habits, energetic, of decided military taste, and one of the best drilled men in his company. He is, in my opinion, competent for the place and worthy of it. I recommend him accordingly. His mother, as I understand, is a widow in Cleveland, with three young children to support, and is a most estimable lady. He was for a considerable time employed in a railroad office and is regarded by me and his captain as one of the most meritorious young men in his company. I hope he may succeed." Although Mr. Norton's aspirations were not realized in this particular, his military ardor was not dampened, and soon thereafter he joined, as a private, Company C of the Ohio National Guard. After the war was over, and the need for his services in a military capacity was no longer urgent, he came to Toledo and again entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, accepting employment in the freight offices. He later was promoted to ticket agent in the Union station at Toledo, and he served in this capacity until 1868, when he severed his connection with the railway business. He then became identified with banking pursuits, his first position in that connection being teller of the First National Bank of Toledo, in which position he served until 1871. He then became a member of the banking firm of Keeler, Holcomb & Company and remained so associated until the time of his death, Sept. 15, 1886. Aside from his banking interests, Mr. Norton was also connected with other business enterprises, among which was the Lenk Wine Company, in which he served as a member of the board of directors. In politics, he gave an unswerving allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party, and, although he

never essayed the role of an office-seeker, he served two terms as a member of the Board of Education, and was also for a time a trustee of the Toledo Public Library. His religious views were, as are those of his widow, expressed by an attendance at the First Congregational Church of Toledo, and he kept alive the memory of war times by association with his comrades in Toledo Post, No. 107, Grand Army of the Republic. In Masonic circles he was especially prominent, having taken the Thirty-second degree of that ancient order, and in 1879 he was the Grand Master of the State of Ohio. Socially, he was one of the founders and a charter member of both the Middle Bass and Toledo clubs, and his identification as a member with any organization was always gladly welcomed by his associates. On Aug. 18, 1869, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Mary A. Evans, daughter of John and Rachel (Evans) Evans, prominent citizens of Troy, N. Y., and of this union there were born three children: Richard Evans, of Ardmore, Pa., and Julia Page and Harold Harper, both of whom reside at home with their mother. The father of Mrs. Norton was a native of Scotland and her mother was born in Troy, N. Y.



LINCOLN J. HAYS

LINCOLN J. HAYS

Lincoln J. Hays.—A life of signal usefulness and honor was that of the subject of this memoir, who for twenty-five years was one of the leading grocers of the city of Toledo, to which place he came in his youth, and it was his to aid materially in the development and progress of the business interests of the city in which he elected to continue his residence until the time of his death, which occurred March 7, 1909. He was not only successful in the sense in which the world commonly views success, but was also able to attain to that greater reward which comes in the respect and confidence given to one whose life was ordered upon a lofty plane of integrity and honor. Lincoln J. Hays was born at Commerce, Oakland county, Michigan, June 14, 1864, and was reared to maturity in his native county, availing himself of the advantages of the Pontiac public schools. Throughout life he continued to be a discriminating reader and student, and he was a man of wide and exact information, a gentleman of culture and exceptionally gracious personality. In 1881, he came to Toledo and formed an association with his brother-in-law, Alex Weber, and together they engaged in the grocery business, which partnership continued for several years. Later, he started in business alone, establishing himself at 509-511 Adams street, where he continued until the time of his death. He was a man of signal business ability and this was conjoined to energy and progressiveness in such a way as to gain to him definite success in the line of enterprise represented in his mercantile operations. He was one of the organizers of the Grocers' and Butchers' Association, and for a time served as its president. He was a Republican in politics, early aligning himself in the ranks of that party, and he ever afterward continued a staunch and intelligent supporter of its principles and policies. He was a man of broad mental grasp and took much interest in the issues and questions of the hour, as well as in local affairs of a public nature, though he never consented to become a candidate for public office.

He was a Mason of high degree, having membership in Rubicon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Fort Meigs Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Toledo Commandery, Knights Templars, and in the Scottish Rite body, Thirty-second degree. He was also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and with Cherry Council of the National Union. On Nov. 26, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hays to Miss Rose O'Farrell, of Toledo, and of this union there were born two children—Clarence and Mabel.

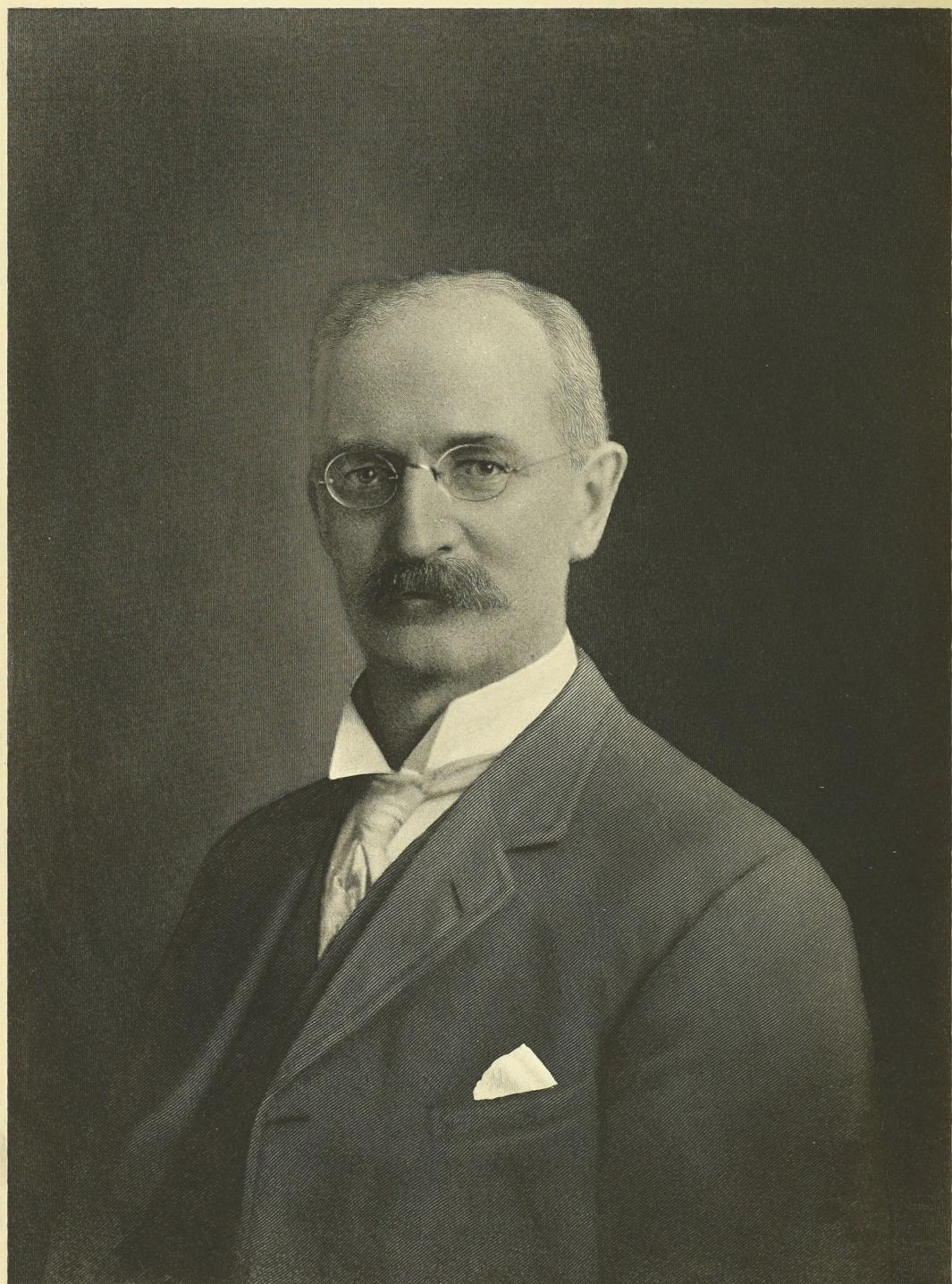


John N. Doyle

JOHN HARDY DOYLE

John Hardy Doyle was born at Monday Creek township, Perry county, Ohio, April 23, 1844. His father and mother were married in Providence township, Lucas county, Ohio, in 1834, and were among the earliest settlers of the Maumee valley. After a residence of nine years in that valley they moved to Perry county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born. In 1849 the family moved back to Lucas county and settled at Toledo, where they have since resided, recognized as one of the oldest and best families there. The parents trace their descent from the Irish heads of the family in the old country. The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Toledo and at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and at once was admitted as a partner with Edward Bissell, his preceptor. That Mr. Doyle was a successful lawyer is shown by the fact that in 1879, at the early age of thirty-five, he was recommended by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the bar of Lucas county for nomination as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was unanimously nominated by the Judicial Convention and elected by the people, overcoming an adverse majority for the balance of the ticket of over 800. He held this office until 1883, when he was chosen as Judge of the Supreme Court of the state. After concluding his term as Supreme Court Judge he returned to Toledo and resumed the practice of the law, and is now engaged in the practice under the firm name of Doyle & Lewis. Judge Doyle is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the Lawyers' Club, also of the Union Club of Cleveland, Ohio, the Toledo Club, the Business Men's Club, and the Country Club of Toledo, Ohio. On Oct. 6, 1868, he was married to Alice Fuller Skinner, a descendant of Gov. Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, and Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of this union are three beautiful daughters—Elizabeth D. Scott, Grace D. Graves and Helen Genevieve Pratt (these

being their after-marriage names). Mr. Doyle is a Republican in politics and was twice offered the federal judgeship of the Northern District of Ohio, but declined the appointment each time, an honor which comes to very few citizens of any State in the Union. In religion he is a Congregationalist, a member of the First Congregational Church of Toledo for over forty years. He has always declined to run for public office, except the judgeships above mentioned, although frequently urged to accept nominations for important offices. In vigorous health, he is in full practice, a member of one of the leading firms in the State.



Dr. Dinscomb

DANIEL DUNSCOMB

Daniel Dunscomb, deceased, who for nearly thirty years was an active business man of Toledo, was born in Nuremberg, Germany, March 5, 1850. His paternal grandparents were English, his grandfather being the owner of many vessels, and at one time served as governor of Newfoundland. Edward Dunscomb, the father of Daniel, graduated at Columbia College and afterward studied medicine. He then went to Bermuda, where he was married. He afterward returned to New York, where he engaged in business as an importer of tea, sugar and molasses. Some years later he took his family to Germany, and while there, in the city of Nuremberg, the son Daniel was born, and there also the mother died. The subject of this memoir was the youngest of seven children—four boys and three girls—five of whom are now living, as follows: Mary is now Mrs. Ibbotson and resides at Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Frances is Mrs. Darling, of New York City; Katharine is Mrs. Colt, who also resides in New York City; John is a resident of the same metropolis, and Edward is a physician, engaged in the practice of his profession at Midas, Nev. After completing his education, Daniel Dunscomb began his independent career as a traveling representative for the Sawyer Blueing Company, of New York City, in which capacity he remained for about six years. He then embarked in business for himself, under the firm name of Dunscomb, Sheldon & Company, at New York City, where the members of the firm engaged as wholesalers of blueing and woodenware. This association continued until 1880, when Mr. Dunscomb came to Toledo and purchased the establishment of I. N. Poe & Company, dealers in woodenware and willowware, at 28 Summit street. The name of the firm was then changed to Dunscomb, Newell & Company, and that arrangement continued until 1884, when Mr. Dunscomb purchased the interest of Mr. Newell in the business, and the firm name became Dunscomb & Company, the establishment being removed to 516 Summit street. The line car-

ried by the firm included toys and woodenware, but in 1890, the woodenware and willowware lines were dropped and Mr. Dunscomb then engaged extensively in sporting goods, stationery, and holiday novelties, and at about the same time he removed the establishment to 414-416-418 Summit street. On March 1, 1909, he sold the concern to Brown, Eager, Hull & Company, and retired from that line of business. His disposition was energetic, and in all the business he engaged in he was active and of the hustling class. In 1892, he became connected with the Toledo Baby Carriage Company, and for three years was identified with its successful management. His death occurred July 30, 1909. While never a member of any religious denomination, his attendance at the Presbyterian church was regular and he contributed to the support of all Christian causes. Politically, he was an ardent Republican, but he never held, nor aspired to hold, any public office—his time being taken up with his business interests—though he took a great interest in the public welfare. Mr. Dunscomb was married twice—first, on May 5, 1890, to Miss Mary T. Lamb, daughter of John and Josephine (Girard) Lamb, of Toledo, though originally natives of Belgium. The first wife died, Sept. 6, 1907, and the second marriage, which occurred May 14, 1908, was to Miss Madalene A. Lamb, daughter of John and Margaret (Arnold) Lamb, who reside near the city of Defiance, in Paulding county, Ohio, where the father is engaged in the line of agriculture. Of this union there was born a daughter, Mary Lamb Dunscomb, born Feb. 3, 1909. The widow and child reside in the Dunscomb Apartments, at 713 Superior street, Toledo.



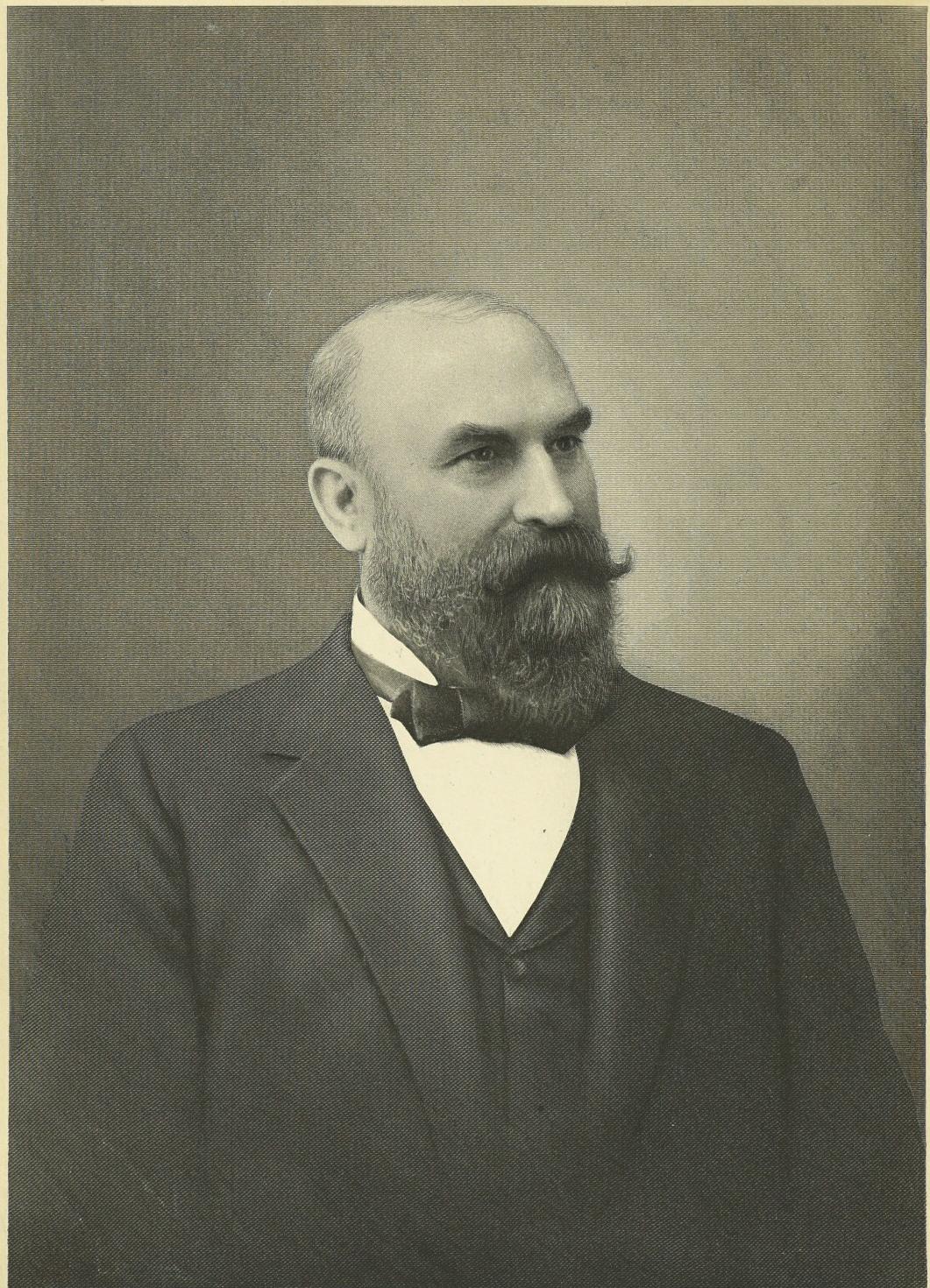
Geo. W. Bills

GEORGE W. BILLS

George W. Bills, deceased, was one of Toledo's sturdy landmarks, who watched the city grow from a small village to quite pretentious proportions. He was born at Monroeville, Ohio, April 7, 1830. Deprived of both parents in early youth, he decided to become a sailor, and he followed that occupation continuously until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Battery G of the First Ohio light artillery, with which he served three years and six months. Battery G was mustered into service, Dec. 17, 1861, and soon thereafter became a part of the forces in Tennessee. It was the only volunteer battery of Buell's army engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and the official records of commanding officers show that it did good service. It served with General Crittenden's division through the siege of Corinth, at which time it was ordered into the artillery reserve and moved for Athens, Ala. In September, it reported to General Negley, commanding the Eighth division of the Army of the Cumberland, and moved into camp on the Franklin pike, two miles from the city, taking part during the blockade. It took part in the engagement at Stone's River; was active in skirmishing while lying at Murfreesboro and on the march to Tullahoma; took part in the engagement at Dug Gap, where it covered the rear in retiring. It was also engaged at Chickamauga, whence it fell back with the army to Chattanooga, taking position on the Rossville road, where it was continually under fire until after the battle of Missionary Ridge. In October, 1864, it received orders to report to the chief of artillery of the Fourth corps, at Pulaski, Tenn., where for some two weeks it was employed in building fortifications. It checked Hood's advance into Franklin, covered the retreat of the Federal column moving out, and reached Nashville on the night of Dec. 1, the loss of the battery, in killed and wounded, at the battle of Franklin, being twenty-three. It also took part in the battle of Nashville. By his bravery and effi-

cency, Mr. Bills rose to the command of the battery. He was promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1862, and to first lieutenant, May 21, 1863, for brave and meritorious service. He was seriously wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the right side of the neck, and although the wound was a painful one, he refused to go to the hospital. He was constantly with his command, participated in all of its service as already outlined, and achieved an enviable record for bravery in action and soldierly bearing at all times, whether in camp, on the march, or on the field of battle. He re-enlisted with his battery, as a veteran, Jan. 4, 1864, and was mustered into the service as senior first lieutenant. At the battle of Franklin he was in command of the battery, and he fought his guns with a courage and persistent tenacity never excelled in battle. With shot and shell, at close range, dragging his guns back with prolongs (ropes), he battered and held back the lines of the enemy until Major-General Schofield, the Union commander, could place his men in position to meet and repulse the Confederate charge. Several years after the battle, General Schofield, in a public address descriptive of the battle, declared that he owed, in large measure, his success in meeting and repulsing Hood's veterans at Franklin to the gallantry and heroic courage of George W. Bills and his men. At the close of the war, Captain Bills came to Toledo and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he remained for some years. Later, he inaugurated a bill-posting agency, which grew to be a very successful enterprise, and he also became connected with the Wheeler Opera House, finally becoming the manager of Toledo's first playhouse of importance. He was intimately acquainted with Edwin Booth, Edwin Forrest, Mrs. Bowers, Joseph Jefferson, and other actors and actresses of note, and he remained connected with the theatre business for a period of thirty years. Captain Bills was entirely dependent upon his own resources for the definite success he achieved in life, having had no assistance except that of his helpful wife. He ever commanded the respect of all who knew him and lived up to the full powers of his accomplishment, making his life count for good in all its relations. He took the interest of a good citizen in questions of a public nature and served for a time as a member of the board of aldermen of Toledo. He was an

appreciative and valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having been one of the charter members of Forsyth Post No. 15, and he also had membership in the Knights of Honor. His early experience as a sailor inculcated in him a love for the water, and he took great interest in the yachting sport, and he was the founder of the Ohio Yacht Club. On Jan. 31, 1852, at Newburg, Ohio, Mr. Bills was married to Miss Mary Ann Wilson, and this happy union extended over a period of fifty-three years. In 1902 was celebrated the golden anniversary of this wedding, upon which occasion the honored couple were signally honored by the attendance of a large number of their friends and well-wishers. Three daughters were born of this union, two—Amabell and Ella Isadore—being deceased, and the surviving daughter is Mrs. Adelaide Brooks, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Captain Bills died Dec. 12, 1905.

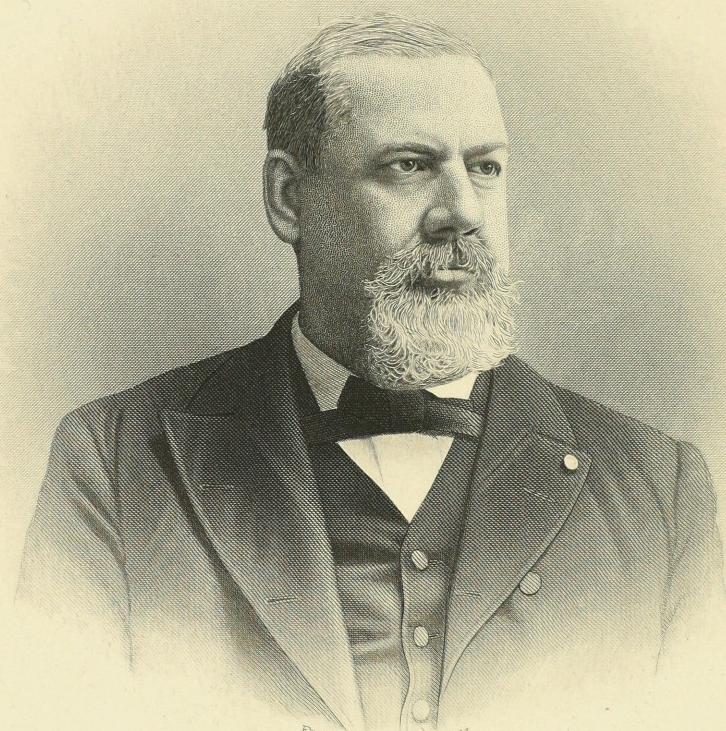


A. Weber

FRANK HUBER

Frank Huber, late of Toledo, where for thirty-four years he was actively engaged in the introduction and sale of native wines, was a product of Germany and her institutions, his birth having occurred in Warburg, Prussia, Jan. 14, 1844. The parents, Adolph and Regina (Gerling) Huber, were also natives of Prussia, and the father was for many years actively identified with the brewing business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. His good wife departed this life in 1888. They were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Casper Burman, of Cassel, Germany, and is now deceased; William, who distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war, and was honored with the cross of the Legion of Honor for his bravery throughout that war, was formerly a resident of Zeitz, Prussia, and is also deceased; Helena, who is the wife of a Mr. Batsche, of Paderborn, Prussia; Marie, deceased, formerly the wife of Peter Steines, of Hamburg, Germany; and Frank, to whom this memoir is dedicated. The last named acquired his educational training in the excellent public school system of his native land, and when twenty years of age immigrated to the United States, locating first in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained but a few months, and then removed to Toledo, where he maintained his residence the remainder of his life. He began his long and highly successful business career in Toledo by embarking in the wine business with Carl Lenk, with whom he was associated for twenty years, after which he became associated with A. Wehrle & Sons, who were engaged in the same line of business at Middle Bass Island, Ohio. This relationship was continued until the death of Mr. Huber, which occurred the day after Christmas, 1898, at the zenith of his success, and at a time when the prospects for still greater success and prestige were most promising. He is at rest in beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery. In commercial circles his great value as a citizen and business man were known and appreciated, his abilities were recognized and his gentlemanly instincts admired by all with whom he came into con-

tact. He was hospitable to an extreme degree, and thoroughly enjoyed the companionship of friends; and though death claimed him in the prime of life, it is a matter of some satisfaction to reflect that he left to posterity a record of good accomplished in which others were benefited even more than he himself. He was very fond of his home life, and cared little for lodges and clubs and other attractions outside of his family. In the matter of politics he was actuated by a desire to promote the public weal, and, though an adherent of the Republican party when national issues were at stake, in local elections he cast his ballot for the candidate whom his best judgment led him to believe was the best qualified for the office he sought. Consequently, in municipal and other local affairs he was not wedded to party idols and controlled by party affiliations, but exercised his elective franchise as a free man should—candidly, fearlessly and independently. He was for many years an honored member of Rubicon Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons. On Dec. 23, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Huber to Miss Mary Huber, daughter of Carl and Mary (Lückenhoff) Huber, of Jefferson City, Mo., and of this union were born five children: Jennie R., who lives with her mother at the old home; Mary, the wife of Arthur W. Korthauer, of Toledo; Frank C., now a resident of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Elsa and Irma, deceased. Mrs. Huber's parents were both natives of Prussia, and her father came to America in 1834, locating in Jefferson City, Mo., where he was actively engaged in the mercantile business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1854, in the prime of life, his good wife passing to the Great Beyond two years later. The union of the parents was blessed by the birth of five children: Joseph, born Aug. 16, 1841, died in the Civil war in 1864; William, born May 8, 1844, is a large ranch owner and a resident in the vicinity of Jefferson City; Mrs. Huber, born Oct. 27, 1847, is the third in order of birth; Adolph, born Aug. 6, 1848, passed away in October, 1867; Regina, born March 27, 1850, is now the wife of G. A. Mueller, of Springfield, Ill., a wholesale dealer in wines and liquors. Shortly after the death of her husband, Mrs. Huber erected the Irma Huber apartments on Jefferson avenue, which were named in honor of her youngest daughter, and in which she now resides.



Engr'd by H. & C. Koevoets, N.Y.

A. M. Bigelow

HENRY WAITE BIGELOW

Henry Waite Bigelow was born at Colchester, Conn., Feb. 1, 1838, and passed away at his home in Toledo March 12, 1895, at the age of fifty-seven years. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, the first American progenitor coming from England early in the Seventeenth century. The family has given to Connecticut some of its most distinguished citizens. The paternal grandfather of Henry W. Bigelow served during the Revolutionary war as a clerk to the commissary-general, and Col. Guy Bigelow, born in 1785, and who was the father of Henry W., was a prominent officer of the state militia of Connecticut. He was a farmer by occupation and continued to reside at Colchester until his death. He was also an active member of the Masonic order. His wife, the mother of Henry W. Bigelow, and whose maiden name was Sarah A. Waite, was of a family especially distinguished in judicial affairs. Chief Justice Henry M. Waite, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, and who was the father of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, was her brother. The boyhood of Henry W. Bigelow was not essentially different from that of the average New England farmer's son. He was educated at Bacon Academy, Colchester. At the age of sixteen he entered the store of Col. D. R. Noyes, at Lyme, Conn., as clerk, and remained there two years. In 1856 he came to Toledo and engaged in a like capacity in the wholesale grocery establishment of Secor, Berdan & Co. He remained with that firm until the first year of the Civil war, when, on Aug. 15, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the Fourteenth Ohio infantry and was with that regiment throughout its notable career—at Wild Cat, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign and the "march to the sea." In March, 1862, he was promoted from first sergeant in Company C to second lieutenant in Company I; in October, 1863, he was advanced to first lieutenant, and in December, 1864, to a captaincy. At the battle of Chickamauga he was seriously wounded in the thigh and, being in-

capacitated for service, was granted a furlough, but rejoined his command at Chattanooga, Dec. 30, 1863. From that time until May, 1864, he served on court martial duty. Preceding the battle of Jonesboro he stood fourteenth in rank in his regiment. Two days thereafter, as a result of the loss of officers in that engagement and the muster of non-veteran organizations, he became second in rank, and thenceforward he acted as major, serving in that capacity on the "march to the sea" and in the Carolina campaign, and also in the grand review in Washington, in May, 1865. He was in command of the regiment during its muster out at Louisville. While in the service Captain Bigelow several times declined staff appointments, and throughout his connection with the army he bore the just character of a brave, faithful and useful officer, commanding the confidence and respect alike of superior officers and enlisted men. For six months after being mustered out he was detained in Connecticut by illness contracted in the service. In February, 1866, he returned to Toledo and, in May following, with George Worts, Albert Kirk and Henry S. Waite, organized the firm of Worts & Co., for the manufacture of crackers, at 311 (old number) St. Clair street. From that date until the death of Mr. Waite, in 1873, Captain Bigelow traveled for the house, and then he took charge of its financial affairs. The firm name was soon changed to Worts, Kirk & Bigelow, and to the exceptional success of the establishment Captain Bigelow largely contributed by his close attention and sound judgment. Captain Bigelow was for many years a member of Forsyth Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of Ohio Commandery, Loyal Legion; of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and of the Fourteenth regiment; and he was an honored member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the Masonic order for many years he held high positions, joining Rubicon Lodge, No. 237, in February, 1859, and he afterward received all of the degrees of recognized Masonry, including the Thirty-third (the last) degree. In the days of Minot I. Wilcox's fame as captain of Relief Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Captain Bigelow was one of the most valuable members. It was a crack company and it was a difficult matter to gain membership therein. At the time of his death, Captain Bigelow was a director in the

Merchants & Clerks' bank. Politically, he was a Republican in principle, but directed his actions by considerations of public policy, as these would be suggested to his judgment. Of a retiring disposition, he sought a life of quiet in the same conscientious discharge of duty as the same was made known to him. He was a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and in his death the business community lost one of its ablest citizens.

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